BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1822. [NUMBER 1563.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS and OTHER STORES, will take place on Monday the 16th of this month and continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
6th September 1822.

જાહેર-નામો

એવો જે-શરકાર-કંમપેનીનો-માલ-બનાત-તથા-ધાતુ-તથા-બીજી-જનશે-તેનીવકરી-દર-મહીને-થાએછે-તેવકરી-માય-મહીનાનાં-તારીખ ૧૬ શોમવારનાદીને-થાશે-તે-એક-હપતા-થુકવીને-વકરી-આપશે *

તે-વકરી-દર-દીને-બપોર-ની-આપુ-અતી-જશે—તારીખ ૬ શપટેમબર-શંને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીર મચ

ચેલાજે શરકાર સંબેનીચા મ
ચ ઘમત ચ ધાગે ચ ઈતર બાબ
ચ બદે બાકી ઘર મણીન્યાત વી
મગી ઘેત બદે તી વીમગી યા મ
ણીન્યાત તાગીચે ૧૬ સોમપગી છે
ઈજ ચ ઘેમ ચઢવડા બઈંત વી
મગી ચાકેજ

વીમગી ઘર્ વીચવ હોય પ્રથગી
ચાબી ઘિઈજ તાગીચ ૬ મ્હણે ૭
બઈંજર્ ૭૧ ૧૮૨૨ ઈંગ્રજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

FREIGHT
DIRECT FOR BENGAL
THE SHIP
NARBUDDA,
CAPTAIN PATRICK,
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL
IN ALL THIS MONTH.

FOR particulars apply to Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA & Co. or Commander on board.

Bombay 14th September 1822.

Passage for London
THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
MILFORD,
OF 655 TONS,
RICHARD HORWOOD,
COMMANDER,

EXPECTED to arrive here in all November, and having a Cargo ready will leave this for London, by the end of December or early in January.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Forber and Co. or Hormarjee Bomanjee, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Milford will carry a Surgeon.

Bombay 13th Sept. 1822.

Passage to London
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
SARAH,
CAPTAIN
JOHN THACKER,

IS expected to arrive here early in November, and having a Cargo already engaged, will sail by the 1st of January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at whose office a plan of her very superior accommodations may be seen.

This Ship carries a Surgeon and was to leave England on the 1st July last.

Bombay 2d Sept. 1822.

IN THE
Mathematics School

THERE will be, on the first proximo, vacancies for three young Gentlemen as Parlor, or School Boarders.

Terms: 45 and 35 Rupees per Month, and a Month's Notice, prior to withdrawing a pupil from the School, is required.

N. B. A select few, not exceeding ten day Scholars, will in future only be admitted.

Bombay 13th September 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
AT
Hormarjee Bomanjee's
COTTON SCREWS,
THIS-DAY AT NOON,
527 BALES OF
Damaged COTTON,
LANDED FROM THE
Lord Castlereagh,
AND WHICH WILL BE PUT UP IN LOTS
To suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS.—CASH, and the Cotton to be removed within three days after the sale.

Bombay 14th Sept. 1822.

For Freight or Passage
TO
LIVERPOOL,
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
ROSCOE,
450 TONS REGISTER,
NIEL MORISON
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail early in November, has excellent accommodation for passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to the Captain on board, or RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

N. B. The greatest part of her cargo is already engaged.

Bombay 14th September 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 21st Instant
The Household Furniture,
WINES, &c,
OF
Capt. Robert Campbell
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY BOARD,
About to proceed to Sea,
AT HIS RESIDENCE
RAMPART ROW
Opposite the Ravelin occupied by the Chief Engineer
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware, &c. Couches, Tables, Chairs Cots, Stands &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed three days before the sale, between the hour of 10 and 3 o'clock.—Sale to commerce at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 13th September 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 25th Sept.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
An entire Invoice of
WHITE
QUEENS WARE
CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Turreens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthen Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the articles may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH,

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1822.

VALUABLE
Law and other BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 23d instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
AT MR. R. WOODHOUSE'S
HOUSE
IN CHURCH STREET,
THE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.
ADVOCATE GENERAL
DECEASED.

N. B. Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers'. The books may be seen on application to Mr. R. W.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

BOMABY AMATEUR Theatre.

On MONDAY evening the 16th of Sept. 1822.
WILL BE PERFORMED
TOBIN'S COMEDY
OF
THE HONEY MOON
AFTER WHICH,
THE FARCE
OF
Three Weeks after Marriage.

DOORS to be opened at six and the performance to commence at 7 o'Clock.

Tickets and places to be had at the THEATRE on Saturday the 14th and Monday the 16th Instant.

Dress Boxes,..... 8 rupees.
Upper ditto,..... 5 rupees.
Pit,..... 6 rupees.
Gallery,..... 3 rupees.

GREEN ROOM,
6th Sept. 1822.

IN THE BINDER'S HANDS
AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY
In the course of a few days,
A TRUE AND CIRCUMSTANCIAL
NARRATIVE
OF THE
Shipwreck
OF THE LATE FREE TRADER
BLENDEN HALL
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GREIG,
On the Island Inaccessible,
TOGETHER WITH
A GENERAL AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT
OF THE
Hardships and Privations
OF THE SURVIVORS
DURING A RESIDENCE OF FOUR MONTHS
On that desolate and barren Island,
AND TWO ON THE ISLAND OF
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA:
BY A PASSENGER.

Price to Subscribers,..... Rs. 2 2 00
Non Subscribers,..... " 3 0 00

Subscriptions to the above work received by Messrs. BAXTER and Co., Messrs. KEMPT and Co., and at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay 14th Sept. 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,
THE PRINCIPAL
EX.MOVEMENTS,
OF DUNDAS:
ROYAL OCTAVO:
Inscribed by Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published
A SECOND EDITION,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
OF MAJOR JAMES'S
Battalion Movements,
PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,
BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.
Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT Syrang *Mahomed Ally Churpheray* has purchased of *Fukee Esmail Woorunkeer* a House or Tenement situate at the Cazee's street: if any person or persons have any claims or demands &c. on the said premises, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said Purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted. —Dated this 13th day of Sept. 1822.

ખબર·કીયં·દી·આપીએચએ

શરંગ·મહમદ·અલી·ચરફરે·એ·ધણી એ·કકી·જશમાએલ·કુરંનકર·પારેથી· ધેકેર·એક·બેચાતુ·લીધુછે—એ·વેકેર· કાજીનાં·મોકોલાઆંછે—એ·કુપર·કર એ કક·લોક·અગર·લોકોનો·દાવો·અગર·ને કેલ્લ·અગર·કર એક·રીતનો·દાવો·હોએ તો·તે·ઘણીઆએ·આજથી·દીન ૧૪ ની·મુદતમાં·આવીને·એ·ધેકેર·ખરીદ· કરણારાને·જાહેર·કરે—તેઆરપકી·એ· દાવો·કબુલ·કરશે·નકી *

તા· ૧૩ મી·શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of SADASEW GUNBAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Anandeyboy, widow of the late Wisswanatjee Sadasewjee, deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of September 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ATKINS, late Major General in the Corps of Engineers in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to FRANCIS WARDEN, Esq. of Bombay, and Captain LECHMERE RUSSELL, also of Bombay, of the Honorable Company's Corps of Artillery, two of the Executors named in the said Will; any person or persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of September 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR,

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of CADET JOHN ALVES INGLIS, late in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 12th September 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Captain JOHN MACK, late of the Marine Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esq., one of the Executors therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 12th September 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed of Capt. JOHN HENRY TALBOT, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 5th September 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the several goods, chattels, rights and credits of

Gunner John Ramsey,
" James McCarty,
" Frederick Oates,
" Daniel Giblin,
" James Jones,
" James Marshall,
" Michael McLaughlin,
" Robert Haigle,
" Patrick Meehan,
" John Keating,
" Richard Grand,
Bombardier James Frazer,
Gunner George Reeves,
Private C. Lloyd,
Trumpeter William Wildry,
Gunner William Dewhurst,
" George Williams,
" William McIntosh,
" John Daniels,
Serjeant George Kinghorn,
Private Joseph Newland,
" Peter Denovan,
" Edward Murphy,
" William Vaughan,
" Andrew Doram,
" Thomas Flannaghan,
" Andrew Carney,
" James Flannaghan,
" William Ingram,
" Patrick Dougherty,
" Thomas Young,
" William Christie,
Serjeant William Horvell,
Private William Holmes,
" James Harris,
Drummer John Lloyd,
Private Thomas Whittington,
" James Stewart,
" David Murdock,
" William Knight,
" John Jackson,
" George Pringle,
" Thomas McTongue,
" John Lovell,
" Alexander McKenzie,
" James Bohannon,
" Peter Houston,
" Peter Ward,
" William Marsh,
" William Peters,
" John McKnight,
" William Busby,
" John Boulger,
" John Griffiths,
" Joseph Wilkins,
" John Dalton,
" William Healy,
" George Bingham,
" Francis McLean,
" Robert Colman,
" Edward Cassidy,
" James Wilson,
" John Morton,
" John Woods,
" Thomas McCay,
" John Lovell,
" Edward Howe,
" Peter Leack,
" John Webb,
" George Fishwick,
" Robert Collett,
" John Flood,
" William Meldrum,
Serjeant Philip Marks,
Private Francis Bouncer,
" James Newman,
" Francis McGhie,
" Patrick Cassidy,
" Thomas McCay,
" Walter Gordon,
Corporal John Wardle,
Private Robert Fleming,
" James Hampson,
" Daniel Salmon,
" James Leach,
" James Rothwell,
" William Wells,
" John Pawley,
" John Fleet,
" William Ogilvie,
" Alexander Munro,
" Allen Galbraith,
Fifer Archibald Burt,
Bombardier Robert Broby,
Gunner Richard Window,
" John Pomeroy,
" John McDonald,
" Abraham Daker,
Serjeant Patrick Mathews,
" William Brown,
Gunner Rush Baker,
" John McIntire,
" Thomas Knipe,
" John Bowe,

late of the Hon'ble Company's Artillery, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court for the time being, Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

Bombay 7 September 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of DUNCAN CAMERON, deceased, lately of Bombay, Tavern keeper, having been granted to JOHN DE AGUIAR, one of the Executors in said Will named; all persons having any claims on the said Estate are requested to send the particulars to the said JOHN DE AGUIAR at the Bombay Tavern; and all persons indebted to the Estate are forthwith to pay the amount thereof, or they must be proceeded against according to Law.

JOHN DE AGUIAR,
EXECUTOR.

Bombay 13th Sept. 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WASSOODEW BALCRUSNAJEE of Bombay, Purbhoo, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to CHAMPA, the Widow of the said deceased, and Executrix appointed by the said Will; all persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to send the same to Mr. CHARLES GRANT, the Attorney of the said Executrix, for adjustment.—Dated September 13th 1822.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of August 1822.

		THERMOMETER,			BAROMETER.			
1822		11 A. M	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	11 A. M.		4 P. M.	
August	*date*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*In.*	*dec*	*In*	*dec.*
Thur.	1	83½	84	84½	29	86	29	89
	2	83½	83½	84	29	82	29	77
	3	81½	81½	81	29	84	29	78
	4	81	82	82½	29	82	29	75
	5	82½	83	82	29	88	29	72
	6	82	82½	82½	29	98	29	76
	7	83	83½	84	29	81	29	74
	8	83	81½	81	29	83	29	77
	9	80	80½	80	29	72	29	79
	10	80	81	81½	29	75	29	71
	11	79½	79½	80	29	75	29	73
	12	80	79½	78½	29	73	29	66
	13	79½	79	81	29	73	29	79
	14	80½	80	80½	29	76	29	74
	15	81½	82	81½	29	82	29	89
	16	82	81½	81	29	83	29	81
	17	81½	82	82	29	98	29	85
	18	82	82½	82	29	91	29	87
	19	82	82½	83	29	92	29	92
	20	82½	83	83	29	96	29	85
	21	83	83	83	29	88	29	85
	22	82½	83	82½	29	86	29	82
	23	80	81	81½	29	82	29	88
	24	82	81½	81½	29	82	29	81
	25	80	80	79½	29	86	29	82
	26	81	82	81	29	81	29	74
	27	81	80½	80½	29	73	29	67
	28	78	78	78½	29	71	29	79
	29	79½	78½	79	29	74	29	67
	30	78	78½	78	29	62	29	69
	31	78	78½	78½	29	71	29	71

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH SEPT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

CAPTAIN W. H. Stanley of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Paymaster to the Guicowar Subsidiary force, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in chief for Regimental duty.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to grant to Captain R. Campbell 11th Regt. Native Infantry and Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe on sick certificate from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay 12th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no officer appointed to the Survey department shall draw the allowances of survey until reported to be in all respects qualified to discharge the duties of the situation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

I. MONIM. We decline inserting all letters discussing the interpretation of particular texts of sacred Scripture. We agree with our correspondent that "these are questions of the highest importance & of a most serious nature; and these difficult subjects would require therefore to be investigated with great judgment as well as candour, if truth is the loved object."; but we fear a controversy in a newspaper would not be so carried on.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 14TH SEPT. 1822.

The Hon'ble Company's ship Prince Regent, Capt. John Innis, from London, arrived at Madras the 26th August, having left the Downs the 14th May. The little intelligence which she has brought out, will be found in our subsequent columns as copied from the Madras papers.

The ship Roscoe, Captain Niel Morison, from Liverpool the 14th May, arrived here yesterday morning. Passengers Messrs. J M. Gillanders and R. W. Frazer. This vessel has brought neither packets nor letters.

A letter from London of 11th May, states that the Bombay Merchant would be dispatched in a few days; James Sibbald in all the month; Barkworth in the course of the next week, and Waterloo by the end of June. The Ogle Castle arrived off Penzance the 3d of May, but easterly winds had prevented her getting up the Channel.

Ministers were in a minority of 15 on the renewed question for the abolition of one of the joint postmasters general.

The Phœnix was advertised for Bombay. Sir John Malcolm has arrived in England.

Letters from the Gulph, dated in July, state, that an additional Turkish force under Hassan Pacha had arrived and taken position in Kasseen, and that a further reinforcement was expected, which was to be posted more towards the banks of the Euphrates. It was expected that Ibrahim Pacha was to take the general command of all these forces, and he had consequently been recalled from the service in Nubia. It is further stated that Shaik Maujed has received a firmaun from Mahomed Ali Pacha of Egypt directing him to obey and attend to all Hassan Pacha's orders and suggestions.

A letter from Tehraun also mentions that there was no intelligence from Europe, except that, judging from reports, it was probable the Porte had settled her differences with Russia. It was also hoped that similar arrangements would soon be effected between the Persian court and Constantinople.

We copied in our last number the critique of the Quarterly Review on Mr. Buckingham's late work---TRAVELS IN PALESTINE. We have since received Calcutta papers from the 12th to 16th August, from which we perceive that the critique has been republished also by Mr. Buckingham, and that this gentleman has replied, at considerable length, to the critical observations of the reviewer, and has published likewise a long series of documentary evidence in support of his refutation of the charges against his moral character. The latter would occupy more room than we can at present spare; but we have, in justice to Mr. B, thought it right to devote a considerable portion of our subsequent columns to the first part of his vindication of himself and his work.

The Nestor, Captain Theaker, will sail direct for London this day. The next ship will be the Katherine Stewart Forbes, to sail hence in the first week of next month.

The entertainments at the Theatre advertised for Monday next are expected to draw a crowded house. In addition to a great variety of new dresses and new scenery, we understand that an Epilogue is to be spoken by one of the Amateurs.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HYDERABAD RACES

The Committee for the management of the ensuing Races have the pleasure of Publishing for general information the following plan of sport.

1ST DAY MONDAY 18TH NOV. 1822.

A maiden Plate of 1,000 Rupees each Subscriber H. F. for all Arab Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, carrying 9 Stone, Heats 2 Miles; to be closed on the 1st October next, and not to be opened again without the consent of all Subscribers. There are 4 Subscribers to this Plate.

SAME DAY

A Subscription Purse of 500 Rupees each subscriber P. P. for all Arab Horses that never won Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, carrying 8 Stone 2lbs. Heats 2½ Miles; to be closed on the 1st October next and not to be opened again without the consent of all the Subscribers. There are 6 Subscribers to this purse.

2D DAY WEDNESDAY 20TH NOV. 1822

The Minister's Plate of 2,000 Rupees for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 7lbs. Heats 2 Miles. Entrance 100 Rupees.

SAME DAY

First Galloway Plate of 800 Rupees for all Galloways under 14 hands, carrying 8 Stone 4lbs. Heats 2 Miles. Entrance 40 Rupees,

3D DAY FRIDAY 22D NOV. 1822.

The Resident's Plate of 1,000 Rupees for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 10lbs. Heats 3 Miles, Entrance 50 Rupees.

SAME DAY

A Whim Plate of 1,000 Rupees, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 Stone, Heats 2 Miles. Entrance 50 Rupees.

4TH DAY MONDAY 25TH NOV. 1822.

The Cambridgeshire Cup value 1,000 Rupees for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 5 lbs. Heats 2 Miles; winners of a Cup to carry 5lbs. extra Entrance 50 Rupees.

SAME DAY

The Second Galloway Plate of 500 Rupees for all Galloways 13 hands 3 inches and under, carrying 8 Stone 4 lbs. Heats 1½ Miles, Entrance 25 Rupees. Winning Galloways to carry 3lbs. Extra. This Plate to be subject to alteration with the consent of owners of Horses.

5TH DAY WEDNESDAY 27TH NOV. 1822.

A Give and Take Plate of 800 Rupees, 14 hands carrying 8 Stone 7lbs. Heats 2 Miles. Entrance 40 Rupees.

SAME DAY.

A Hunter's Plate of 700 Rupees for all Horses carrying 11 Stone. Gentlemen Riders. Heats 2 Miles. Entrance 100 Rs. There will be a Hedge 4 feet high and 2 broad.

SAME DAY

A Pony Plate of 200 Rupees for all Ponies under 13 hands, Heats once round the course, Catch Weights. Entrance 20 Rupees.

6TH DAY FRIDAY 29TH NOV. 1822.

The Hydrabad Turf Club Plate of 1,000 Rupees for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 2 lbs. Heats twice round the course, Entrance 50 Rupees.

SAME DAY

The Beaten Plate of 500 Rupees for the Beaten Horses of the meeting to be Handicapped by the Stewards, Heats 2 Miles. Entrance 25 Rupees

All Horses of English Blood are excluded. One Eighth of an inch allowed to Horses measuring with Shoes or Plates.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

No Horse will be allowed to walk over the course, but should a Horse be brought to the Post and no competitor he will receive half the Purse: but should the same Horse be brought a second time to the Post without a competitor, the whole will revert to the Fund.

All Horses entering for advertised Plates will pay an additional Entrance of 20 Rupees to the Fund; and those Running Private Matches 30 Rupees: any Horse starting on the Public Course without his owner having previously paid his Entrance Money and Stakes shall be declared a distanced Horse.

ARRIVALS.---Captain Foy, Artillery.
Captain G. P. Taylor B. E. Regt.
Lieut. Geo. Marshall 3d Lt. C.
Lieut. T. Probyn 2d | 9th.
Lieut. and Adjutant J. Worthy.
Lieut. Smith 2d | 5th. Regt.
DEPARTURES.---A. Adj. Riddell Pioneers.
Lieut. Saunders do.
Capt. J. Globon S. A. C. Gen.
Assist. Surgeon Wm. Law 1st Extra Batta.

Nautical Chronicle

AND

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 7th Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin, from Bussorah.

Do. Ship Nerbudda, Captain F. Patrick, from Calcutta.

Do. 8th Brig Countess of London, Captain Alx. Henning, from Sumatra.

Do. 11th Brig Sallamutty, Naiqudah Sagoo Pursoo, from Samboo or Coast of africa.

Do. 13th Ship Roscoe, Captain Neil Morison, from Liverpool.

Do. 13th The Arab Ship Caliam, Blachey, from Mocha 28th Aug.

Passenger per Ship Kusrovie—Lieut. McDonald.

Passengers per Ship Nerbudda.---Mrs. Keys and Child, Mr. Moore, Mr. Tucker.

Passengers per Ship Roscoe.---Messrs. Robert W. Fraser, and John B. McIntie Gellendus *Cadets.*

DEPARTURES.---Sept. 10th Ship Travancore, Capt. John Boog, to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. Arab Ship Millickeel Bnur, Naequda Mahomed Rejeb, to Calcutta.

Do. 11th Ship Sydonie, Capt. E. Reveire, to Mauritius.

Do. Brig Fanny, Commander J. B. Smith, to Isle of France.

Passengers by Ship Travancore.---Col. Hodgson, H. C. Art. and Family, Mr. Arathoon.

Passengers by Brig Fanny.---Mr. Alx. Nelch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. August 21st Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Corrigo 16th August; do. Ship King George the Fourth, J. W. Clarke, from London, Downs, Sands 31st April and Cape 3d July; 22, His M. Ship Glasgow, B. C. Doyle, from Trincomalie 21st August 25, H. M. Sloop Satellite, M. J. Currie, from do. 23d August; do. Ship Duke of Lancaster, J. Davies, from Calcutta 28 August; 26. H. C. Ship Prince Regent, John Innes, from London 14th May; 27, Ship Elizabeth, George Vint, from Batavia 25th July; 28, Ship Hope, T. T. G. Flint, from Gravesend 2d May, and Isle of France 31st July; 28, Brig Cornelia L. M. Hanze, from Pondicherry 26th August.

DEPARTURES.--- August 21, Ship Mary Anne, James Webster, for Escapillay and Calcutta; do. Ship Mahomed Shaw, D. Oliver, for Calcutta; 22 Cutter Sophia for Colombo; do. Ship King George the Fourth, J. W. Clarke, for Calcutta; 23, Ship Roberts, C. H. Bean, for Isle of France and Bourbon; 24. Ship Mellish, R. Ford, for London 27, Ship Johana Maria, Dantflet for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 15 Henry L. Palecke from Madras August 5

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 9 Wellington G. Maxwell for Batavia

9 Lady Kennaway C. Beech for London

9 Futta Rahoma, Shaik Mahomed for Penang

August 10 the Augyie, H. Cature, for China

Isabella Robertson, G. G. Mitchell, for South America.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 2d instant, at Ahmednegger, the Lady of Capt. Lavie, Reg. Artillery, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday morning the 11th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Qr. Master General, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Surat on the evening of the 4th instant, after 14 days illness of a bilious fever, Brevet Capt. and Lieut. A. W. Burn, Adjutant 2d Bat. 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry aged 32. An officer of highly honorable principles; zealous, intelligent, and active in the correct discharge of the duties of his profession; one whose goodness of heart and worth of character render his death a loss to the Service, and a cause of the deep regret of his friends and acquaintances to whom he was intimately known

On the 11th inst. the infant son of Lieut. Colonel Shuldham.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Pondicherry, on the 21st Aug. the Lady of J. Benjamin, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 28th August, Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, of a son.

On the 22d August, the wife of Mr. P. Kutchick, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 28d August in the 61st year of his age, Major General Ross Lang, Commanding the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

On the 21st Instant, Mrs. Charlotte Moorhouse, by a short but painful illness of 15 days, after the delivery of a Girl, in the 25th year of her age.—The gentle address and affable disposition of this female, endeared her to her friends.

Olivia Moorhouse, the Infant Daughter, aged 16 days, survived her mother only 24 hours.

At Egmoodoor, Masulipatam, on the 16th Aug. at 8 o'clock P. M. died very suddenly, and by a fit of apoplexy in the 60th year of his age, the Nobb Moobabuck Doulam Roostom Jah Bahadur Sham Jung, the Eldest son and the head of the family of the late Nobob Hussian Ally Khan Bahadur.—His remains were on the morning of the day following his unfortunate demise carried by a numerous groupe of his Children, Grand Children, Relations and Dependants, accompanied by a vast concourse of natives of all descriptions, and deposited in a grave dug in a chosen spot of ground within the compound to the eastward, facing the main street of Engvood or, where a splendid Monument is to be erected by his Children to perpetuate his amiable character, and sapient deeds of munificence. He has left seven Sons and seven daughters by Marriage, Neekah, and Setah. The death of this truly noble and worthy Personage has involved his numerous family in the deepest gulf of sorrow and affliction. He was a kind and affectionate parent, not only to his own Children but to those of all his relations, dependents and servants. Tho' frugal he was yet generous, humane and liberal—when a servant was taken into his service he never met forewards with a discharge—even when the greatest fault was committed—such servant was not discharged, but retained in his service tho under displeasure Thus when the father was so snatched by death, the son was sure to succeed to the situation of his father so that he has in his establishment to this day the descendants of two or three generations enjoying his bounty During his life he enjoyed a pension from the Honourable Company and knew not saving; he forgot nothing but injuries, was a good father and a faithful friend—such were his actions to the close of his life

At Negapatam, on the 10th Aug. of Croup, William, only son of A. F. Bruce, Esq. Assistant Collector of Tanjore.

At Cuddalore, on the 14th August, Christian Tullin Bolth, Esq. formerly of Tranquebar and Counsellor of State to His Danish Majesty.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dum-Dum, on the 24th June G. W. Gordon, H. C. Artl. to Miss E. A. Murphy, second Daughter of the late Sergeant Major Murphy, of the Garrison, Allahabad

At Dinapore, on the 20th of June, Ensign Alexander Murray, H. M. 56th to Miss Imlah Babonau

At Dinapore, on the 6th June Edward Bonsor, Esq. Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Mary Leone

At Patna, on the 20th July Samuel D'Costa, Registrar to the Behar Committee of Revenue, to Miss Emelia Bollard, eldest Daughter of Mr. Allen Bollard Senior

On the 14th Aug J. W. Templer, Esquire, C. S. to Miss Maria Ann Rodman

BIRTHS.—On the 12th August Mr. A. B. Fraser, of a Son

On the 19th August, the Lady of Alexander Francis Lind Esq. C. S. of a Daughter

On the 11th August, the Lady of John Bagshaw Esq of a Daughter.

On the 14th Aug. Mrs. C. C. Alexander, of a Son.

On the 29th July the Lady of J. G. Fraser, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 9th August at the early age of 25 Mr. Andrew Le Clerc, Organist of the Mission Church at Calcutta

At Dinapore, on the 1st August Captain Thomas Arbuthnot, of the 3d 5th N. I.

At Dinapore, on the 2d Augt. Capt. Alex. Frazer, A. I.

On the 8th August at Coolbariah, Charles the Infant son of John Henry Savi Esq.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 8th Aug. John Glas, Esq. aged 32 years, Surgeon to the Flank and Corps of Hill Rangers, a detachment of which volunteered to carry him to the grave. Few Europeans were more respected by the Natives than Dr. Glas, he was looked up to by them as their common Father To the full knowledge of his profession he added that gentleness and mildness of manners that made him much beloved by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On his way from Cawnpore to Calcutta, at the mouth of the Goomty, on the 18th of June last, Mr. Charles Joshua Gaston, formerly in the employ of James Smith Esq, Planter and Merchant of Cawnpore,

On the 11th Aug Mrs. Anna Robertson,

On the 8th August Mr. Henry Hastings,

On the 14th August Robert Listen, Esq

On the 6th August the infant Daughter of the late Major A. Beck, M. 17th

At Serampore, on the 6th Aug. the Wife of C. A. Martin,

At Pantè, on the 5th August Assistant Surgeon Charles Dempster, H. C. S.

On the 15th August, the infant Daughter of Mr. Francis Cornelius,

On the 15th Aug Mr. James Usage, of the Board of Trade Office,

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, August 28, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight is 10/1 per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight is 10/4d. per do.
at 6 months' sight is 11d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 98 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 14 per cent prem.
Unremittable 12½ " "

Quotations.

Letters from Trincomalie state that H. M. Ship Leander sailed for England on the 21st instant.

[*Govt. Gaz. Augt.* 27.

3 o'Clock, P. M.

The Report of the Ship just anchored has this moment reached the shore—She proves to be an Indiaman as we expected, and is the Hon. Company's Ship Prince Regent, Capt. Innis, from London. She sailed from the Downs on the 14th of May and brings the following Passengers.

For Madras.—Mrs. Jessie Webster, and Infant Daughter, Rev. Alexander Webster, Messrs. D. Falconer, and Alexander Stewart, Assistant Surgeons.—Mr George Gibson, Cadet

For Bengal.—Mrs. R. C. Richard, Miss A. J. Smith, Messrs. T. W. Potter, G. C. Armstrong, and J. Maloney, Cadets.—Mrs. W. Manton, Mr. J. Malhalland, Volunteer Bengal Pilot Service, and 249 Recruits for H. C. Artillery, 40 Women, and 6 Children.

We have been unable at present to obtain any public News.

The Daphne sailed a week before the Regent, and the Astell was to be despatched on the 19th of May.

Only one small Packet of Letters has been landed at present.

Since we wrote the above another Box of letters has been landed. We have received Papers from the 1st to the 14th of May inclusive.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

POETRY.

INTELLECTUAL BEAUTY.

(From the Ceylon Gazette.)

Tell me not of woman's charm,
Where no mental beauty blooms:
Eyes have little power to harm,
Which no mind illumes!

Tell me not of woman's tongue,
How its tones can reach the heart;
Cupid's bow is vainly strung,
If folly tips the dart!

Graceful forms and beaming eyes,
If not soul-inspired, may be
Fit for Mah'met's Paradise,
But no heaven for me.

Like the radiant orb of day,
Lighting up creation's charms,
Mind must tinge with magic ray,
Beautiful ere it warms.

Show me one in whose fair face,
Sense and gentle temper shine,
Mind enlightening every grace,
I'll worship at her shrine.

If on earth there is a bliss,
'Tis the charm of woman's love:
Who that's loved by one like this,
Envies gods above?

June 18, 1822.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

We are happy to be able to announce that our expectations of the success of Mr. Canning's motion for the admission of Catholic Peers into the House of Lords have been realised. The eloquent Mover carried his object in the Commons with great eclat, but it is sure to be rejected by the Peers.

The second reading in the lower House was carried by a Majority of 235 to 223. Mr. Peel was the principal Opponent.

The Venerable Bishop of Armagh Primate of all Ireland, died on the 8th of May. This unfortunate event was occasioned by His Lordship's wife administering Laudanum by mistake instead of a draught prepared by Sir Henry Halford. The deceased was the fifth and youngest and last surviving Son of John Earl of Bute.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark were daily expected in London. One of the Royal Yachts had been sent to Calais to bring them over.

The venerable Sir Isaac Heard is dead. Sir George Naylor has succeeded him.

The most deplorable accounts had been received of the sufferings of the People in the West of Ireland from a deficiency of food. The great mass of the Peasantry are unable to procure a sufficiency to maintain animal existence, and in some parts in the South and West an actual famine prevails. Subscriptions were raising for their relief to a munificent extent.

Some new Financial measures of considerable importance have been effected by Ministers.

All is still uncertain and unsatisfactory respecting the disputes between Russia and Turkey.

On the evening of May the 13th, the three per cents closed at 77⅞ the Fours at 94. the Navy Fives at 102¼, and India Bonds at 63 pr.

These are all the notices that are suggested by a hasty glance over our Papers, and the hour for our Paper being put to Press is at hand: we must not therefore delay it for a more minute examination of their contents.

[*Mad. Cour* 27*th Aug.* 1822.

The H. C. Ships Winchelsea and Warren Hastings for Bengal were expected to sail on the 1st of June.

We understand His Majesty's 16th Lancers were to embark for India about the middle of May, and the 44th early in June.

An extreme scarcity prevailed in the Southern parts of Ireland owing to a failure of the Potatoe Crop—The distress and misery in the country of Clare exceeded description—every exertion was making to give relief to the distressed. Subscription books were also open at many of the Bankers in London.

The differences between Russia and the Porte, had not been settled—and the same uncertainty as before, relative to Peace or War between the Powers, continued.

Govt. Gazet. Ext. Aug. 27,

The latest Papers from Madrid received in London give the strongest proofs of the distracted condition of that Country, pourtraying a state approaching to a Civil War.

Alarming disturbances had broken out in Staffordshire; and several Artificers attempting to leave the Kingdom had been arrested.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 28.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship Hope, Captain Flint, from Gravesend the 2d of May—and the Isle of France the 31st of July.

Passengers.—Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Trower, Miss Law, Miss S. Law; Lt. Col. Littlejohn, Captain Pearson, Captain Williamson, Lieutenant Fraser; Messrs. Wheatley, C. Wheatley, G. Wheatley, Mitchell Roland, Barton, Handcombe, and Walker.—From the Isle of France.—Miss Eliza, and Master Sanders.

Passengers by the Duke of Lancaster.—For Madras: Captain Anderson, M. I.; John Melville, Esq.; Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss A. Brown, and Mr. Brown, died at Sea 16th August 1822.

For England: Captain Miller, Lieut. Nash, Doctor Wardell, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Oliver, and the Rev. Mr. Willis,

Passengers by the Elizabeth.—A. T. Baguard, Esq. and Mr. Frank Baguard.

The Thalia reached Portsmouth from Bengal on the 11th of May.

The Kingston we understand had also encountered extreme bad weather off the Cape—but had got safe in, after a passage of nearly four mounths.

The Competitor from this place reached the Downs on the 21st of April—also the Inglis from China—The Rochester arrived on the 29th, and Boyne about the same time.

Letters from the Camp of the Honorable the Governor dated the 18th instant from Cheeprompulay state, that they expected to be at Vizianagrum on the 20th.

The Public Funds appear to have been very steady from the early part of May to the time of the sailing of the Regent.

This subjoined article from a London Paper gives the most consistent view that we have seen of the state of the negociations between Russia and the Porte.

"Official despatches of a very recent date were received yesterday from Vienna. M. Tatischeff's departure from that capital for Petersburgh has been for the purpose of conveying to his Government certain new propositions made by the mediating Powers for the adjustment of the differences with Turkey. The necessity of making further concessions had been urged, but the nature of the concessions required is not explained. It is a circumstance not unfavourable to peace, that Lord Strangford, our ambassador at Constantinople, is now represented to be the principal mediator. The Divan, in a recent communication with the Cabinet of Vienna, have complained that Austria, in her character of mediator, did not act with sufficient impartiality, but appeared to lean towards Russia, or rather to betray an identity of interest with that power. It was in consequence suggested by the Cabinet of Vienna, that an appeal should be allowed to Lord Strangford, as the representative of the British Government, and this was immediately acquiesced in by the Divan, with whom his Lordship, it is said, possesses great influence. This arrangement appears favourable to the preservation of peace; and we learn by the letters of yesterday from Petersburgh, that the Emperor Alexander still leans to pacific counsels, and is disposed, if necessary and rendered compatible with his dignity, to make further concessions for the purpose of avoiding war."

"An article from Nuremburg, in the Journal des Debats, states that the principal difficulty in the way of an arrangement between Russia and Turkey was the evacuation of Moldavia, The Porte appeared at last disposed to make the Turkish troops fall back behind the Danube, but only on condition that Russia should withdraw her army from the Russian frontiers, and in general put a stop to her warlike preparations. The Porte also persisted in the appointment of Caimascans to the government of Wallachia and Moldavia, who, though Greeks, are mere instruments of the Turkish commanders. But the most difficult point was how to find ways and means for indemnifying Russia for the extraordinary expenses which she has incurred by maintaining, during six months, in her frontier provinces, an army of 150,000 men.—The Porte has sent orders to all the Pachas in Europe to arm and exercise all the young men in their Pachaliks.—It is said that a mutiny broke out among the Turkish garrison, at Jassy on the 10th, when the city was plundered, and afterwards set on fire."

"Ireland.—The Chief Justice, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Kilkenny Assizes on Saturday, said, with reference to the outrages which have disgraced the southern part of the sister kingdom, "My experience of what recently passed in the county of Limerick, while officially engaged there, enables me however to say, that the newspapers presented but a faint and feeble picture indeed of the atrocities which were committed there. The prasantry had actually taken possession of the country—the gentry were obliged to seek protection against the most atrocious violence, by converting their own houses into garrisons—society, no longer secure from the encroachments of outrage, was completely disorganized—the daily repetition of crimes the most revolting, plunder, burnings, murder, the frequent infliction of torture, gave a character of peculiar horror to the crimes of the infatuated peasantry—and all, in a word, that is most disgraceful to human nature was to be found in their excesses." This is indeed a deplorable statement, and coming from such a source there is no room to doubt its accuracy.—It was only on Sunday week, that a wood-ranger, in the employment of the Earl of Ormond at Kilcash, in the county of Tipperary, was murdered by a banditti, who lodged nine bullets in his body.

"The most grivous accounts," observes a London contemporary, "continue to be received from the south of Ireland, of the distress which prevails in that quarter, owing to the failure of the potatoe crop, on which the bulk of the people depend for subsistence, though there appears to be plenty of other provisions. It appears, from the details we have received, that the wretched inhabitants are in a state of starvation, without the means of supporting life, and that if speedy relief be not administered, thousands must perish for want. In London meetings are about to be convened of the bankers and merchants, for the purpose of contributing for the support of the suffering Irish; we hope this laudable example will be followed in other parts, and that subscriptions will be raised generally throughout the country for the same purpose. At present we have abundance of provisions, and if adequate sums of money were subscribed, relief could be given. At any rate, the evil might be palliated. It is not as if there were a scarcity of subsistance. In that case no relief could be given by subscriptions of money, which can have no other effect than to shift the calamity from one to another. But where provisions are in abundance, and where the people only want to purchase them, it is evident that their case is not so desperate, as it admits of relief from the exertions of the benevolent."

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 29*th* 1822.

Yesterday arrived the Ship Aram, Capt. J. Daniels, from Bombay 20th August.

Passengers.—Mrs. Wade, Miss Wade, and W. Chamier, Esq.

The Marquis of Huntley, Captain Fraser, and Lady Melville, Captain Clifford, for China left Deal on the 1st May.—and we may daily expect the arrival of the following Ships from England.—Lady Raffles, Thalia, Astell, Daphne, and Bengal Merchant, which latter Vessel was left at the Mauritius by the Hope.

On the 9th May a Court of Directors was held at the East India House when Captain F. W. Aldham, of the Ship Astell, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Madras and Bengal.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 31.

Arrivals At The Presidency.—Major E. Conry, 12th L. I; Major Hogarth, 34th Regt. Captain Patton, Artillery; Captain J. R. Ardagh, 24th N. I; Capt. J. Anderson, 2d Bat. 5th N. I.; Captain Conolly, 34th Regt.; Capt. W. Williamson, 3d L. I; Lieut. St. John, 2d Bat. 16th N. I.; Lieut. Minchin, 2d Bat. 24th N. I.; Lieut. G. Logan, 1st Bat. 21st N. I; Lieut. A. Sibbald, 1st. Bat. 4th N. I.; Lieut. J. Malton, 1st Bat. 22d N. I; Lieut. D Campbell, 34th Regt.; Lieut. A Fraser, 23d N. N. I.; Conductor P. Gorman, Ord. Dept.

Departures—Captain A. Turner, 2d Bat. 3d N. I. Lieut and Adjt. A M'Caly, 2d Bat. 22d N. I; Lieut. F. Hovenden, 24th Regt.; Lieut. St. John French, M. E. R.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	17	8	*a*	17	12
Non-Remittable,	10	0	*a*	10	4

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills	6	per Cent.	
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5		
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5		
Half yearly dividend in 1st instant	7	5	7

Bank Shares—Premium 39 *a* 40 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell
s d *s d*		*s d* *s d*
2 1 *a* 2 2	On London 6 Months' sight. per Sicca Rupee	2 1½ *a* 2 2
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight, 16 *a* 17 per Cent.	
	Ditto ditto, 18 ditto, 14 0 *a* 15 8 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205 0 *a* 206 0 per 100
Dubloons	30 8 *a* 31 6 each
Joes, or Pezas	17 8 *a* 17 12 ,,
Dutch Ducats	4 4 *a* 4 12 ,,
Louis D'ors	8 4 *a* 8 8 ,,
Silver 5 Franc pieces	190 4 *a* 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas	3 6½ *a* 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns	9 8 *a* 10 0
Bank of England Notes.	9 8 *a* 10 0

We understand that the Right Wing of His Majesty's 38th Foot, under the Command of Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. embarked at Fort William on Sunday last, and proceeded towards Berhampore, where the Regiment is to be stationed; and the Left Wing of the 17th Regiment under the Command of Captain Halfhide sailed from the latter Station on Saturday in progress to Fort William.

[*Ben. Hur. August*, 13.

The Ticket which was drawn a prize of a Lac of Rupees, in the present Lottery, is said to be the property of Mr. Lefevre, Carver and Gilder, his partner Mr. Hoff, and Mr. Vanthart, an assistant in the House of Mackintosh and Co.

[*The Gov. Gaz August* 15.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

In the matter of the Reverend Thomas Alexander Willis against the Marquess of Hastings.

The Advocate General stated to the Court, that he was desirous of having a day fixed for the taking of evidence in this case, on the part of the Marquess of Hastings, and requested that the Court would be pleased to fix a day most convenient for that purpose. He did not express his desire from any consideration personal to Lord Hastings, but with the view of correcting an erroneous impression, which seemed to exist somewhere, that harsh proceedings had been pursued against the Revd. Mr. Willis, by the late lamented Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Whereas, it was only necessary to be correctly informed as to those proceedings, to perceive that the greatest possible lenity & forbearance had been shewn towards that Gentleman,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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Subscribers at out-stations who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1822.

(*Continued from the last Page of Paper.*)

in every quarter, and that if any blame could attach to his superiors, for their manner of proceeding against him, it was for suffering that Gentleman by their forbearance, so long to disgrace the sacred profession to which he belonged.

Mr. FERGUSSON then rose and said, that he felt himself called upon in consequence of what had fallen from the Advocate General, to disclaim certain expressions which had been falsely attributed to him, when this matter was first brought under discussion in Court, and which mis-report he understood, had been conveyed to the late lamented Bishop. He denied that he had made use of such expressions, and he would take this opportunity of saying, that so far from meaning to cast any injurious reflection upon the character or conduct of that distinguished Prelate, no person entertained a higher respect for his memory than himself.

With regard to what the Advocate-General had stated, with reference to the conduct of Mr. Willis, that remained to be proved.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL certainly did not recollect that his learned Friend Mr. Fergusson, had made any allusion to the conduct of the late Bishop, upon the occasion in question, & Sir Francis Macnaghten expressed himself to the same effect.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN said, that in the present state of the business, before the Court, it would be premature to fix any day for taking the Evidence in this case. As soon as they came within two or three days of the close of the remaining business, a day might then be fixed for the purpose.—*John Bull.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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To drop allusion and speak more plainly---We are here adverting to the conduct of Mr. Bankes, a fellow-traveller in Palestine, whose behaviour is already well know to several of our Friends in India. Had he remained silent after his conviction of known and wilful falsehood, we should have spared his exposure, in pity to one who had fallen so low, and also from a consideration, that to attack those who are not present to defend themselves, is neither manly, generous, nor honorable. As it is clear, however, that *he* has not been actuated by those chivalrous feelings, but on the contrary, has chosen to calumniate us while absent, and to do this also under the shelter of The QUARTERLY REVIEW, so as to screen his conduct from the liability to prosecution in a Court of Law, we owe him no consideration; and however cowardly it may be to *attack* those who cannot for months be heard in their own behalf, it can never be wrong to *defend* one's self from aggression: however distant the aggressor.

His Travels in Palestine, which were recently published, spoke with respect of Mr. Bankes's talents & acquirements, & said nothing whatever in disparagement of his moral character. As far as regarded himself, therefore, the Book was free even from suspicion of enmity. As he has thrown down the gauntlet, however, by giving to THE QUARTERLY REVIEW a tissue of falsehoods before rebutted here; and that Review, with its accustomed spirit of rancorous hostility to every thing differing from itself in religious or political opinion, has instead of reviewing the Book, mixed up a string of accusations of fraud and villainy, which, besides being wholly untrue, have nothing whatever to do with the merits or demerits of the work in question. The praise of a Review so celebrated as THE QUARTERLY for its bigotry & intemperance is of less importance than we would make it; & as to its censure, we take the honour to be classed among the distinguished writers of both sexes, of every age, country, and profession, that it has endeavoured to stigmatize and traduce, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we are in good Company and that it is quite possible for an Author to be abused as every thing that is contemptible, by the QUARTERLY REVIEW, and yet live in the general esteem of all the rest of mankind.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

BUCKINGHAM'S TRAVELS IN PALESTINE.

After the Travels in Palestine had been reviewed and eulogized by some of the most respectable Periodical Publications in England, the Author expected his full share of virulent abuse from THE QUARTERLY—and he has not been disappointed. We have been just permitted to glance over the Article in this Review, a Copy of which we can make use, we shall let the Indian Public see how truly THE QUARTERLY maintains its established reputation for malignant detraction—and that it can publish known falsehoods with as much unblushing impudence as ever, whether the nature of its hatred and animosity be of a political, religious, or merely critical description. We shall then also give publication to certain Documents, which will shew the base hypocrisy of the Editor of that publication, as well as the infamy of Mr. Bankes, who has furnished the same scandalous and unfounded complaints to him as the ground work of his Review that were sent to India by a gentleman now in the country, and were then most triumphantly refuted.

We must here, however, confine ourselves to a very brief outline of this disreputable transaction, which the details will shew in all its glowing colours. In the year 1818, the Notes of the Travels in Palestine, having been put in order for publication, were placed in the hands of the late lamented Dr. Middleton, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, whose piety and learning no man could doubt. The object of placing the Manuscript in his Lordship's possession was avowedly to ascertain his candid and undisguised opinion as to its merits and defects, and as to its fitness for publication in the state in which it was then presented to him. It remained in the Bishop's possession for several weeks, during which time his Lordship was confined to his room by a temporary indisposition, and during which he went through several portions of it, having a full opportunity at the same time, of inspecting the whole; when on returning it for transmission to England, he permitted the use of his name in the Prospectus published here, as well as in the Preface of the Work itself, as approving generally of the nature of the whole, and certainly without raising a single objection either to its moral or religious tendency, or to its critical inaccuracy.

The Original Manuscript was taken from hence to England, by Mr. E. Mackintosh, formerly of this city, and the Duplicate by Captain Sydenham of the Bengal Army, and placed in Mr. Murray's hands for publication. This Bookseller considered the Work so likely to be acceptable to the Public, as to undertake that it should be out in a few months; and he so far approved of it as to engage to give 200 copies, each value six guineas, for the Manuscript, and take all the risk of publication on himself. After these terms had been fixed on Mr. Gifford, the Editor of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, had the examination of the MS. and finding in it certain PROOFS of the blunders of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW in its remarks on Dr. Clarke's Travels, wished Mr. Murray to allow him to *curtail* the work some 40 or 60 pages, admitting, however, that it contained much that was new and interesting, and that deserved publication as such. Soon after this, Mr. Bankes set up a pretext of the work not being original, but being mostly compiled from his notes (although he had not seen the Work at all); and from these joint causes, Mr. Murray declined the fulfilment of his engagement.

Reference being made to the Author in India, he collected a few of his Friends, and exhibited to them such Documents as convinced them that Mr. Murray's breach of engagement was unwarrantable; that Mr. Gifford's objections were wholly untenable; and that Mr. Bankes's assertions were in direct contradiction to his own Letters addressed to the Author, the originals of which he fortunately had in his possession.

A Notarial Paper, stating all these facts, was drawn up by Mr. Smoult, of this city, and transmitted to England, with the Documents in question. The result was, that Messrs Longman and Co. to whom the Manuscript was then offered for publication, were so satisfied of the justice of the Author's case that they undertook the publication immediately and got the Work out with all possible dispatch. It was advertised in all the Public Papers as preparing for publication. It was announced in the most public way, when completed; and continued to sell rapidly, and to be reviewed favorably, by publication after publication, without Mr. Bankes offering it any public opposition, though he was in London during the whole of this time, and was fully informed of all that had taken place. His behaviour in this scandalous transaction will deserve a more detailed notice; and he deserves richly that his conduct should be shewn in its true colours; because, although he has not had the courage or the manliness to come forward in his own name in a public manner upon this question, he has, under shelter of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, sought to impress the public with the most unfavourable impressions regarding the character of one who was guilty of the great sin of being more active, more industrious, and careful than himself in the field as a candidate for public favor. It may suffice here to say, that Mr. Bankes, after having paid the highest compliments that one man could pay to another, and bowed with deference to what *he* considered the superior judgement and understanding of his companion, Mr. Buckingham,---traduces that same individual, and declares him to be incompetent, from his extreme ignorance, even to copy an inscription! This same Mr. Bankes, after having acknowledged in writing his own indolence as preventing him from making notes, and admitted his having derived information from consulting those of his more careful fellow-traveller, Mr. Buckingham,---accuses that same individual of never having made notes, or even having paper to write them on, and of copying from him, who seldom made any!! The Quarterly Revewiers, under whose wing he has taken shelter, are of the same stamp and value as himself; for they, or Mr. Gifford, its Editor, after having admitted in writing that the Manuscript contained much that was new and interesting, and that by curtailing it 40 or 50 pages it would deserve publication,---now pronounce the same Book, which has undergone no alteration since then, as a tissue of ignorance and vulgarity, as full of egregious blunders, and the conduct of the Author from beginning to end, as that of a dishonorable, infidel, illiberal, and pilfering Ignoramus!!!

The world may well wonder at such irreconcilable contradictions as these. At a earlier period they might have done the Author irreparable injury tho' he now regards them with as much indifference as scorn. But after the eulogistic testimonies of some of the most respectable Publications in England in favor of the Travels in Palestine, it would be a waste of time perhaps to shew that the abuse of THE QUARTERLY must fall pointless to the ground.

(*We omit the quotations from the periodical works. Bom. E.*)

The Author was content to receive all these unsought encomiums in humble gratitude and silent satisfaction at having deserved well of persons for whose judgement he was compelled to entertain a feeling of respect. He would still have confined these complimentary and eulogistic expressions to his own private circle, and have suffered them to remain unnoticed, had not the rancorous spirit of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW rendered it necessary to shew that that bigotted and insolent Publication stood *alone* in its malignant censures. In self-defence, therefore, he is constrained to publish his own praises, as well as to shew the Supporters of the Work in India that they have a large majority of the most respectable opinions in favor of what they deemed deserving their patronage, and that the poison of THE QUARTERLY is not without an antidote. The other Publications before enumerated have indeed *reviewed* the Travels, supporting their opinions by Extracts from the Work itself, and not by bare assertion only; but to shew that THE QUARTERLY wages no such honorable warfare, it will be quite sufficient to give the article from the "Index," in which the Book is again noticed almost as much at length as in the body of the Review itself, as if to secure the unfavorable impressions of the Reader before he even entered on its perusal. In all Critical Publications except THE QUARTERLY, an Index is merely meant to indicate where particular articles may be found, without applying abusive epithets in every line; but in the Index here spoken of, there is almost as much abuse and vilification as in the article to which it refers, a circumstance without a parallel perhaps in the History of criticism, and which of itself is sufficient to shew the rancorous *spirit* with which the whole is written, and consequently to divest it of all claim to serious consideration. This elegant specimen of impartiality and gentlemanly candour is as follows:---

"Buckingham (J. S.) Travels in Palestine, 394 notice of an egregious blunder in the title page of this work *ib*.—remarks on the blunders in the preface, *ib*.375---geographical blunders respecting the site of Ramah, 375, 376 and Bosor, 376—specimens of his ignorance and bookmaking, 377—preface and infidel allusions to the Scriptures, 378---his account of the lake of Tiberias, false, *ib*.—blundering account of the ruins of Cæsarea, 379, 380—ignorance of Arabic, 380, 381—incorrect account of the convent at Jerusalem, 381—illiberal disparagement of Nathaniel Pearce, 382—dishonourable conduct of Mr. Buckingham toward his employers, and Mr. Bankes, *ib. note*—arrival of the latter gentleman and of Mr. Buckingham, at what latter calls the ruins of Geraza, 383—which, most probably are those of Pella, *ib*. 384—blunder committed by Mr. Buckingham in his account of the antiquities actually discovered there, 385—388 his plan of them, and transcripts of of inscriptions pilfered from Mr. Bankes, 387—further specimens of Buckingham's blunders, 388—the ruins at Oomkais, which he gives for those of Gamala, proved to be the ruins of Gadara, 389—remarks upon the ignorance displayed in his plates, which are pilfered from those of former travellers, 399, 391."

On this tissue of censure and falsehood, so artfully mixed up with each other, we shall only say that simple assertion will not pass in India for proof, even from THE QUARTERLY REVIEW; and we have it in our power to show that the greater part of this is nothing more. It will not be easy to persuade the Indian public, (nor we hope the English community) that the Editors of all the several Reviews and Publications before enumerated are such Dolts and Idiots as they must be if they are all wrong and THE QUARTERLY alone is right. For ourselves, we feel that the opinion of Dr. Middleton before publication, and that of Dr. Burder after it, from their eminence as men of learning, piety, and great critical research, are worth the whole of the Reviewers put together; but when the approbation of such venerable and estimable Critics as these is joined to that of all the Reviewers who have noticed the work, excepting only one:—when moreover the disappointed rage of Messrs. Bankes, Murray, and Gifford, is so easily accounted for on other grounds than mere difference of opinion—the first being convicted from his own Letters of wilful falsehood, the second from his own acts of a breach of faith and breach of promise, and the last being proved guilty of unpardonable ignorance on a subject on which he pretended to correct Dr. Clarke and D'Anville, wholly unworthy a Public Reviewer,—it is not to be wondered at that they should spit forth their venom in concert, and endeavour to decry that which they have so much reason to dread.

For the present, we shall be content to leave them to the ignominious fate that is likely to await their share in this transaction, and relying on the Public to exercise their own judgment on this subject, submit our reputation to that test of Public Opinion from which we shall never shrink, and without which, we should hold neither praise nor censure to be of any value.

QUARTERLY REVIEWER---MR. BANKES.

Having now seen the article in THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, on the Travels in the Palestine, which we have republished at full length in our Paper of to day, we think it so wholly unworthy the character of fair criticism, that it is sure by its very dogmatism and arrogance to defeat its own end; and instead of suffering any pain from such a tissure of assertions without proofs, we are rather pleased at the intemperate manner in which the whole is got up, as we may fairly expect the Travels in Palestine, like Lady Morgan's Italy, to have its sale extended and its reputation strengthened by the aim of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW to injury the one and destroy the other.

Had it been the intention of the Writer of the Article to which we allude, to *review* the Work, he would have commenced at least with some appearance of a desire to set the merits and defects of the Publication *fairly* before the reader; but the malignant *spirit* with which the task was set about, is so abundantly displayed in the "Index" published by us yesterday, that no one after seeing that specimen of the *animus* of the Writer, could place any reliance on the value or sincerity of his opinions. We shall notice, however, as we go along, all the serious charges that he attempts to set up against us, absurd and groundless as they are, to shew to the world that there is NO SCRUTINY or criticism through the Press, from which we would ever shrink or which we have any reason whatever to dread.

1.—The Reviewer says that there is a blunder on the very title page; for, of the names of the two cities there mentioned, Geraza and Gamala, the one is *certainly* wrong and the other doubtful.—To this *mere* assertion, unsupported even by argument or proof, we can only oppose the *reasoning* and *authorities* cited in the body of the Work, to shew the *grounds* of our belief, that the ruins so named are those of the cities in question:—and if argument and authority be superior to mere assertion, we have both in our side.

2.—He says the Pharos of Alexandria is at the bottom of the sea; and therefore we could not have seen it.—The *ancient* Pharos, as is well known, has long disappeared:—but it was not *that* of which we spoke:—the *modern* building, which stands out from the point and has over the castle a lantern and light for the guidance of Ships entering the harbour, is still called the Pharos of Alexandria, by all writers, as well as by the inhabitants of the place, whose authority on such a point is worth more than that of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, as most persons will no doubt be ready to acknowledge. In the Geometrical Survey of the City of Alexandria, by Henry Salt, Esq. the present Consul General in Egypt, who is considered by the Quarterly Reviewers themselves as unexceptionable authority on all subjects connected with the present state of that country, the *modern* building now existing, of which we spoke, is expressly called "PHAROS," & the small tower on the opposite side of the harbour of Alexandria, is called the "Little Pharos," to distinguish it from the larger one.

3.—The Reviewer considers the Odyssey and Telemaque to be very singular guide books on the Nile; and I can hardly imagine what confusion of ideas could recommend them as appropriate *companions* for such a voyage. He may enjoy his own opinion;—but we put it to the good sense of all who know any thing of the scene of the Odyssey and Telemaque, whether those Books could be ever read with greater advantage or pleasure than along the coast of Egypt, and on the banks of its classic stream.

4.—The Reviewer insinuates that we were wrong in speaking of *ruins* at Heliopolis—altho' he admits that there is an Egyptian obelisk still erect there—We can add that there are large mounds formed of the *debris* of buildings; but if there was nothing but the obelisk, which he admits, it would still deserve to be called a *ruin*, as such obelisks were always attached to buildings of some description, and never stood originally alone.

5.—The Reviewer says we mistook the Saracenic Hall of Joseph for a work of the Patriarch of that name. We reply that we did no such thing.—The people of the country attach a traditionary story to this building, of its being the Hall in which Joseph assembled his brethren, and in which the corn was laid up for the years of famine; and when we said that this Hall, with the traditionary tales attached to it (which we have no where said we believe) brought to our *recollection* the history of Abraham and his posterity, we spoke that which we felt; and no mind but the tortuous one of a Quarterly Reviewer could possibly have said that this implied a belief on our part that Joseph the Patriarch was the *builder* of it. The pyramids might remind some *future* Travellers in after ages of the brilliant battle fought by the French at their feet, and of Buonaparte the Leader of that Expedition; but it is hoped that no Reviewer of that age would be found stupid enough to say that such a Traveller meant to express his belief that Buonaparte and his followers had *built* the said pyramids, instead of merely fighting near them. We may retort upon the Reviewer his own remark, and say of him, that the ingenious personage who confounded Alexander the Great with Alexander the Coppersmith was but a feeble type of his blundering Critic of THE QUARTERLY.

6.—The Reviewer considers us wrong in having quoted *some* portions of Quaresimus, because we have not given *others*—To this we can reply that quotation implies *selection*, and selection is generally confined to parts and passages that are considered applicable to the writer's purpose and illustrative of his point—It is already a subject of complaint against us that we have quoted too largely, yet the Reviewer's suggestion would have only increased the evil—On the disputed question of the situation of Ramlah, we can only say that altho' Quaresimus and Pococke agree, the authorities cited in proof of the position being that assigned by us are not even touched on by them;—and we have abundant instances to prove that *names*, tho' generally founded on accurate tradition, are not *always* so.—America is a striking instance of the discoverer of a new world being so far forgotten as to have his name supplanted by another; and if this

may apply to a quarter of the Globe, what weight could be attached to the *mere* name of a village when standing alone and unsupported by other corroboratory circumstances?—The Quarterly Critic knows this well enough, but his object is detraction, not argument.

7.—The Reviewer says we have confounded Moab with Bashan, in calling Bosor a place in the land of Bashan and citing a passage which proves Bosor to have been one of the cities of the Moabites. We have made no such confusion, tho' it is clear that a great deal exists in the Reviewer's own mind. The land of Bashan and Gilead and Moab were all East of the Jordan, and their boundaries are even at present so imperfectly defined, from this part of the country being a perfect blank in our modern Maps, that no one can say clearly where the one begins or the other ends.—Besides, we know that cities, and particularly fortresses, as this Bosor is described to be, were as frequently called after the people who occupied them—as "a city of the Hivites, Canaanites, Moabites," &c. as after their local and geographical place;—thus, Gibraltar is considered a garrison of the *English*, though it is situated in *Spain*; and Jedda is a garrison of the Turks, though it is in Arabia.—Truth and candour were not, however, what the Reviewer aimed at.

8.—It is asserted also that we have quoted Josephus to prove that Emmaus was near to Gamala, and that the passage implies no such thing. We refer the reader to page 434 of the Travels in Palestine. Let the context be examined, and the argument on it will be seen.

9.—We are accused of confounding a Nazarite with a Nazarene or one of the county of Nazareth. We know, as well as the Reviewer, that a Nazarite was one who made a vow of separation to the Lord, and that this distinction existed before the Jews entered Canaan; but we do not know still whether Nazareth was not so called from being a city or town of the Nazarites, separated originally for their settlement, as we have "Yahoodeea" in several parts of the East, to signify a place or quarter inhabited by Jews. They may *not be* the same; & we never said that they *were*; but the Reviewer has shown no reason whatever for their *not* being so. He says that "Samson, who was a Nazarite, was of Zorah, and had no connection whatever with Nazareth; and *consequently* a Nazarite is not a Nazarene." The *sequitur* is not warranted either by reasoning or analogy; because we all know that persons were as frequently called after the city of their parents, or their education, or childhood, or even advanced age, as after the city of their birth, and that though Samson was "of Zorah" he might still be a Nazarene. Can they be ignorant that Jesus of *Nazareth*, the place which has given its name "Nassara" to all the Christians of the East, was strictly speaking a Bethlehemite, as being born in *Bethlehem*, a City of David, and many days journey distant from the City after which he is always called? But these Reviewers are not bound to remember so simple a fact, though known to the humblest child and believer in the religion of Christ—and yet these are the men to revile and put down others as ignorant, blundering, and idiotic!

10.—The next subject of complaint is our having made use of an ingenious and interesting paper from one of the most entertaining compilations in the English Language—namely "Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine." This is done, however, with a full acknowledgement of the authority to which we referred, and if there be errors in *that*, as the measurements of Theatres, the terms used in describing them, &c. they are not ours, but the writer's own. "This class of Literature (says the Reviewer, contemptuously, in speaking of a Magazine in which Dr. Johnson and some of the first men of his day frequently wrote) does not fall within our province to notice." It would have been more creditable to him if it did—"But (he adds) we can hardly suppress our *disgust* when we find this *beggarly process* (that of condescending to notice a paper in a Magazine, though his own Work differs from it only in being called a Review) introduced into the classic and holy regions of the East;"—as if it could be a matter of any importance whatever from *what* source information was drawn to illustrate a question of dispute in Palestine, any more than in any other country of the earth!

11.—We are next charged with aiming a side-blow at the Miracles of the Gospel. The reader will hardly credit the possibility of such wilful perversion as the Reviewer here displays. It is this:—We have stated that the local features of the Lake (Tiberias) render it subject to sudden gusts of wind, and sudden calm. This, as a question of fact, we repeat; and defy authority to the contrary. The passage of St. Luke (8. 22.) describing the stilling the tempest, is added at the foot of the page in a note; but the malignant and perverted mind of the Reviewer alone makes the connection, and considers it is introduced for the purpose of proving that the miracle was a mere natural event.—We did not even insinuate, much less labour to prove, such an inference; but what to all others was innocent and harmless, was in the mind of this Reviewer devilish and abominable.

12.—It is urged as a proof of great ignorance to suppose that an aqueduct with arches could refer to the time of the Macedonian conquest. The writer seems to think the origin of arches quite a settled point, although he himself knows that it is still a disputed one, and that arches have been found in Egypt supposed to have been of a date long anterior to Philip of Macedonia or Alexander.

13.—The joke on the ditch at Acre is quite unintelligible to us, though it would perhaps be worth laughing at if we could understand it.

14.—The supposed incongruity of a resemblance in the *masonry* of two works built at very different periods—Cesaria & Antipatris—implies no absurdity whatever. The *masonry* (by which is meant merely the quality and kind of work shewn in the union of blocks of stone without reference to he order of architecture) was nearly the same with the Egyptians and the Greeks in the best works of each: and the front of Newgate Prison in London, has exactly the same kind of rustic masonry as is seen in what is called the Castle of the Pisans, a supposed Roman building at Jerusalem. All this the Reviewer knew well enough, but his aim and object is *to misrepresent*, and not to examine.

15.—The resemblance of external form between the dome of the Great Mosque at Jerusalem, and that of St. Paul's is very striking:—but it is no where said that *either* of these "contracts and curves inwards towards the bottom." This is the Reviewer's blunder or mis-statement, and one for which we are not at all responsible.

16.—The mention of the stone doors at the Pantheon at Rome was coupled with the phrase "*said*, in this particular, to resemble the stone doors," &c. (p. 208) and evidently introduced not as a matter that we spoke of on our own authority, but as a thing spoken of by another, and that person was no other than Mr. Bankes himself.

17.—The Reviewer questions whether we know the form of a Roman Theatre at all, although there are plans given of two at Geraza, which whether original or borrowed, were at least as likely to have been seen and understood by the individual describing them as by any other person; and, although sitting in his closet in London, the Reviewer pretends to see at Cesarea what we did *not* see, as well as to contend for the non-existence in other places of what we *did* see. In short, if we had spoken of a Theatre there, he would have declared there was no such thing; but not having spoken of such a building, he exclaims, "Oh! but if you had only strayed a few paces further, you would have very plainly distinguished it." It was for this arrogant pretension of the Reviewer to tell a Traveller what he *did* and what he did *not* see, in opposition to the evidence of his own senses, that we handled him so roughly on his blunder in attempting to correct Dr. Clarke and D'Anville, and this is at the bottom of all this perverse and wrongheaded obstinacy on the part of these convicted Critics, who pretend to tell a Traveller from their elbow chair that he cannot trust to the evidence of his own eyes on the spot, but must yield up his sense as well as his understanding to their implicit guidance. If this be reviewing, the office of a Reviewer is an easy one indeed.

18.—Again, he says, "Though Druses do frequent the markets of Acra and Caypha, they form no part of the *population* of either, and any women seen there wearing the horn, were certainly not natives of the place." To this we can only say, that strangers and visitors of every place are considered a part of the *population* of it, as long as they remain in it; and that to say the population of any place contained at any given period a certain number of Druses, does not necessarily imply that all these Druses must have been *born* there. But, after all, how does the Reviewer know that Druses are not even *settled* in these towns? There is no law or rule to prevent it, or he would readily have urged that as a reason.—Surely he cannot have a Directory of every Syrian Village to tell him who are fixed residents, and who sojourners within its boundaries. The truth is, he knows nothing at all on the subject; and conceived that his readers are equally as ill informed as himself, he puts forth a bold assertion in the hope that its very boldness will make it pass for truth, and this is the key to his impudent and barefaced denial of the plainest facts throughout.

19.—He next objects to our taking a Cook of a convent as a specimen of the whole order. We did no such thing. The cook was spoken of as a brandy-loving Friar, and described individually, and instances in abundance were given to justify the opinions entertained of the body to which he belonged.

20.—Of the alleged disparagement of Nathaniel Pearce, as a charge of a moral rather than a critical nature, we shall speak hereafter; as well as of the accusation made against us of dishonorable behaviour towards Messrs. Briggs and Co. and above all of being dependant, for information as well as the means of travelling, on Mr. Bankes. These charges are of too serious a nature to be passed over lightly, or dismissed with mere denial; and we shall go into them more fully hereafter. For the present, we resume the *critical* part of our dispute.

21.—The Reveiwer comes now to Geraza, and first accuses us of turning to our Geographical Dictionary, and then pouring out all that we could find in it about that obscure City. Can the Reader suppose it possible that a city can be at once *obscure* and yet be fully described in a Geographical Dictionary?—This is something quite new—The truth is, and the Reviewer *knew* this, that there is no Book extant in which *any description whatever* is to be found of this OBSCURE city—Its very name, Jerash, was unknown in Europe till Doctor Seetzen visited it but a few years before, and the best Maps of the whole region were a perfect blank. There were no Dictionaries or any other Books that could be referred to for descriptions of this place. The Reviewer would have been too happy to have quoted them if there were; but he *knows* there are none; and the *wilfulness* of his falsehood, and the *malignity* of his motive are therefore equally apparent. Here also HE sees what no man else had dicovered, and transforms by a stroke of his wand a Corinthian Temple into a Christian Church, forgetting that the one is not at all incompatible with other, as even Egyptian edifices have been used for Christian worship. But the *blindness* of his determined spirit of detraction is most apparent in *this*. He admits that the doubt whether the city in question be Pella or Geraza is so nicely balanced that we may incline to the one as readily as to the other. He then refers to a passage of Ammianus Marcellinus, praising the walls of Geraza and coupling them with those of Bostra, saying, immediately afterwards, with a sneer "It is surprizing that Mr. Buckingham could have missed this passage since it might be found in the *Index* to Gibbon." Mr. Buckingham *did not* miss the passage, altho' he did not find it in the *Index* to Gibbon, but in the body of the work; and if the Reviewer had *read* the Travels in Palestine for the purpose of giving an impartial judgment on it, instead of decrying it, he would find at page 402, that Mr. Buckingham had said "Gibbon enumerates this city (Geraza) among the line of fortresses, from Bosra to Petra, which formed the frontier of the Syrian provinces in the Lower Empire, and the barrire which was opposed to the Saracen invaders of that country from the East." He most probably saw this passage, his object however was not fair criticism, but condemnation: and therefore he kept it out of sight. The only passage in Gibbon to which this *could* refer, is one in his account of the siege of Bosra, (Vol. 9. c. 51, p. 383.) where he says "The country was enriched by the various benefits of trade, by the vigilance of the emperors it was covered with a line of forts, and the populous cities of Gerasa, Philadelphia, and Bosra, were secure at least from a surprize by the *solid structure of their walls*." It is for this passage that the authority of Ammianus Marcellinus is given in a note at the foot of the same page; and unless the Reviewer conceives that an Author can like him read *one* portion of a sentence and wilfully shut his eyes to another, he *must* have believed that Mr. Buckingham *saw* the passage which he so impudently asserts that he missed.

22.—The Critic goes on to admit that the similarity of name and the strength of the walls, are strong evidences in favor of Jerash being Geraza, (tho' he commenced his article by noting this as one of the blunders made by us on the very title page of the Travels), and says "Should this evidence, coupled with the similarity of name be deemed decisive, we are still left in full possession of *the surprize* which it must occasion, to find ruins of an extent and multiplicity almost without a parallel, at a place of which HISTORY HAS RECORDED SO LITTLE BEYOND ITS BARE EXISTENCE." Here is a consistent Reviewer! In the page preceding that from which we make the above quotation, he accused us of turning to our Geographical Dictionary, and pouring forth all that we could find in it about Geraza; and only 20 lines farther on he admits that nothing whatever is known of this place beyond its name, and that History has recorded nothing regarding it beyond its mere existence!!! Can it be necessary for us to proceed with such a blundering and self-condemning Critic as this, who is convicted out of his own mouth of such wilful perversion and blind and heedless inconsistency? Our readers will judge, however, how bad a cause must be, that is so clumsily defended. That the Quarterly Reviewers should desire to decry the Travels in Palestine, we had reason to expect; but that they should consent to the certain disgrace of themselves, for the doubtful chance of injuring another, is only to be accounted for by that headlong fatality, generally explained by the saying "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

23.—We come next to the Critic's pretended corrections as to the actual remains, which he commences, by saying that we were retailing an observation which it was *fair* to suppose not our own, as we did not understand it, namely, the resemblance between the triumphal arch at Geraza and the ruins at Antinoë in Upper Egypt. He insinuates that we knew nothing of those ruins, and therefore must have merely repeated an observation which we heard *cited* on that subject, he does not inform us by *whom*. Had the Reviewer *read* the Travels in Palestine with any other object than that of decrying them, he would have remembered this passage in the Preface of the Work, which would have convinced him that when we spoke of a resemblance to Antinoë we spoke of ruins with which we were well acquainted. The passage in the Preface is this "I did not pass Hermopolis and ANTINOE, Panopolis and Abydos, Diospolis and Tentyra without an enthusiatic, and I may say *minute, examination* of their fine remains." But it was not the Reviewer's aim or intention to remember any thing that could be favorable. It was his object to throw all into shade, and not leave even a single ray to light the picture.

24.—Next comes the "audacious imposition as it is called of referring to a vignette at the head of the chapter, because it differs in two slight particulars from the printed description. The Reviewer, who had again already forgotten the expression of his surprize that such fine remains should exist of a place regarding which HISTORY HAD LEFT NO RECORD BEYOND A MERE NAME, and which he knew had never been visited, described, or delineated, in any book of Travels before the present, says of this sketch of a ruin in this unknown and unvisited city. "We have not ascertained from what *obsolete work* this pretended view is purloined." Certainly, no one but a Quarterly Reviewer, to whom inconsistency is of no consequence provided he can blacken his Author, *could* have talked at this rate, or supposed it possible that there was any *obsolete work* which was not equally accessible to himself as to us, or that there was any work at all on a city of which the very name and existence was unknown up to the present period! "It is not among Le Bruyn's" he continues "to whom we have traced almost all the others." No one but a person whose rage had blinded his recollection, would have thought of looking into Le Bruyn for any thing relating to a country in which he never set his foot; for ALL are agreed, even the Reviewer himself, that the Jordan was the boundary of all our knowledge of Judea until now;—that no European foot had trodden the countries East of it;—and that our very Maps were either blank or filled up from conjecture only.—The simple circumstance of a want of exact correspondence between the printed description and the vignette itself, would, in any honest mind, have been taken as conclusive evidence that the one was not wholly made up from the other; because, in such a case, no one but an ideot could have failed to make them exactly correspond. The truth is, that a hasty outline sketch of this arch was taken on the first passage through it, made with a pen on a blank leaf of a small memorandum book and done in the hurry and stealth which almost every thing requiring the use of pen, ink, and paper enjoined. Mr. Bankes's Drawings—of which his companion always spoke with the admiration they deserved—were of so superior a kind, that if copies of them had been given as they were promised, neither this nor another of the rude sketches made by Mr. Buckingham on the spot would have been afterwards finished into vignettes for publication;—but not being able to obtain the promised Drawings in question, the next best thing was to make use of the materials within his reach, and accordingly some very masterly and accurate views of a French Artist, Casas, of various places on the *West* of the Jordan, as well as Original Drawings made from Sketches taken with more care and leisure than they could be on the *East* of that stream, were sent home to be engraved for the larger plates;—but the delay that took place in the publication, and the probable decline of interest in the subject by such delay, induced the Booksellers, Messrs. Longman and Co. to omit all that Mr. Murray would have originally included, as tending to protract the publication in point of time, and add largely to its expence, and confining themselves to the vignettes only, engraving these on wood instead of copper, and considering them only in the light in which they were intended, as merely appropiate embellishments, after all the more finished subjects had been necessarily excluded because of the time and cost it would have taken to get them properly engraved. The portion of the Manuscript Preface which related to these larger Drawings, has been omitted along with the subjects to which it referred; and the *latter part* of the paragraph only, relating to the vignettes, has been published. In the part omitted it was explicitly stated that the vignetts were among the least perfect of the subjects sent; but even in that which remains there is sufficient to shew that nothing like an attempt at imposition was made; for, after stating that many even of the vignettes were from original drawings made after sketches taken on the spot, it is added that "as this was the least expensive and humblest way of adding graphic illustrations of the text, appropriate subjects has been selected from other sources, but invariably with a view to the elucidations of scenery, costume, or manners, & the accurate representations of places spoken of in the body of the work." With respect to the Plates, there is but *one* among the whole that is not original, which is the plan of the *ancient* Jerusalem, a thing that *must* have been borrowed, if given at all, unless it is supposed that a Traveller could draw upon the spot in the present day, a plan of a city as it existed a few thousand years ago. But this is so distinctly stated in the Preface as to leave the Reviewer without excuse. It is mentioned in these words, "The plan of the ancient Jerusalem, from the best authorities, is that which usually accompanies the Works of Josephus, and it will illustrate better than any written description, the changes which have taken place in the site of this city." Of the vignettes, *the whole* of these on the East of the Jordan are *original*, and the few which were from other sources including Maundrell and Le Bruyn, besides being acknowledged, were only used by the Publisher as illustrations of the text in the manner that Dr. Clarke's and other Travels have been illustrated, without its eliciting from this Reviewer a single observation. He could not deny their accuracy and appropriateness, and he could not indicate a single error in their use; so that, driven to his last shift, he has attempted to fasten on us the charge of borrowing from some "*obsolete work*" a view of a place never before heard of or described, merely because two square holes above the side arches of a gateway are mentioned in the text and not given in the view; and because the corinthian capitals were said in the text to be broken on the top, where as in the view they are clearly seen. We appeal to any one who has ever been placed in circumstances, where, desirous of conveying to others some idea of a ruined building or a general view, he could only obtain from haste or other causes, a dozen lines with a pen, to be filled up by memory, whether such a view would not in his estimation, have all the merit he aimed at, if it were correct in substance, and merely inaccurate in some item of minor detail? The views in every Book of Travels that we have seen, present some instances of this; and the Reviewer, if he had any experience, must have *known* this. But the Sketch being made at one time, and the written discription at another, their want of perfect correspondence throughout is not at all wonderful. Had there been any feeling of a dishonest tendency, leading to imposition, any person in his senses would have referred to the written details for the filling up required; but there was no such intention and accordingly both were suffered to remain as they were, without attempting to accommodate the one to the other. Had the Reviewer one grain of gentlefeeling or candour about him while writing his article, he would have adverted to an exactly parallel case, in illustration of this honesty and plain dealing on the part of his Author, but this would have defeated the end he had in view, which was to condemn us, right or wrong. At page 394 of the Travels in Palestine, there is the following Note on a similar disagreement between the plan and written description of one of the streets of Geraza. "The written description here is not in perfect harmony with the plan. The last was laid down from a set of bearings taken with a good compass; the first was composed also on the spot. The error is in the point of bearing only; but which of the two is more correct, my recollection does not allow me to decide; so that I have suffered both the authorities to remain unaltered." We ask whether this is not the most frank and honest course that could be pursued in any similar case of doubt?—*That* is the course which WE have pursued, and if the Reviewer had any other than a crooked and tortuous mind, bent on our defamation, he would himself have applauded it.

25.—We proceed onward with our task:—for there is not a single accusation that we do not hope successfully to rebut. The next error attributed to us is that of having used the word *Naumachia* for what the Reviewer would have to be a *Stadium*, although he admits that it might have been occasionally floated for Aquatic exhibitions. It was then at least, according to his own shewing, as much a Naumachia, as a Stadium, and since the same exhibitions might take place also in a *Circus*, it was as much a Circus as either of the former. The claims are so equally balanced that either name might have been used with propriety, in the same manner as a Theatre in England might be used for an Opera, an Oratorio, Equestrian feats, or Aquatic exhibitions, and be designated by either of the names appropriate to these performances, according to the light in which it might most strikingly appear to any future Traveller describing it ruins. No person can be so blind as not to perceive the shallowness of such criticism as this. *We* have called it a Naumachia; it is then his aim to shew it might as well have been called a Stadium: and if that name had been adopted by us, *he* would no doubt then have contended that it should have been called a Circus.

26.—He next says, that whether it be admitted to be the one or the other, it is clear that we never looked at it on the spot. Without stopping to ask how he can possibly *know* this, we beg merely to refer the reader to the description of this work at page 344 and 358, and to leave him to judge whether the details there given are such as could be collected without examining it minutely. After stating the dimensions (the accuracy of which the Reviewer does not dispute), after noticing the difference of masonry in the inner and outer faces of the building, and mentioning the depth (about 8 feet) now seen below the upper edge, we added, what we still repeat, that there was no appearance then above the soil of any seats or benches for spectators. The Reviewer says, on the contrary, that there is no other Circus known (excepting perhaps one at Laodicea) where the seats are so well preserved as they are in this. We again ask, who shall decide on a mere fact, tangible only to the senses? and is it likely on such a point that a Reviewer in London should know better than a Traveller on the spot? If it be Mr. Bankes who has furnished this information about the seats discovered in some subsequent visit, by excavating below the surface of the soil as we then saw it, would it not be ingenuous to say so? and could a Traveller be blamed for not seeing what was hidden beneath the earth and brought to light only by a subsequent excavation? It would be as just to blame an ancient Traveller in Italy for giving no description of Pompeii or Herculaneum before they were uncovered; or to take all the various Travellers in Egypt to task, for not describing the feet of the Sphinx before Mr. Salt and others had ascertained by excavation, whether it had any or not. The same reasoning will apply to the Reviewer's assertion, that there were four gates to the city and not two. We never attempted to describe *more* than we saw; we leave to such men as the Reviewer, the peculiar felicity of bringing unseen things into existence, and annihilating those that are

known, just as it may serve the argument or assertion that he wishes to enforce. So also of the *palace* and the *aqueduct*, which he will have to be a *propylæum* and a *bridge*; of the temple of Jupiter, which he will have to be the *smallest* instead of the *largest*; of there being *doors*, where we have described none; and no doors where we have marked them. Well might he say, indeed, that "*there is nothing so positive as ignorance*;" we were never more convinced of this truth than now; and nothing but his assurance of the general ignorance on a subject, on which the Reviewer well knows that no person but one who has visited Geraza can decide, would have permitted him to hazard assertions like these, which can only be met by assertions of as bold and positive a kind. There is this difference between us, however, that our object was to *inform*, and we could have had no sufficient motive for mis-statement, because the account of Geraza would not be increased or lessened in interest by the position of a tower, or an aqueduct, or a bridge, while the object of the Reviewer, which is seen by the first paragraph of his article, is to *decry* and *defame*, and he has therefore a very power ful motive to mis-statement, because it serves the only purpose he has in view. Moreover, when *we* wrote and ventured on publication, we knew well there would be Critics on the spot to point out immediately any glaring errors; while the Reviewer, knowing that the Author, who alone could expose him, was resident in India, and that no reply to his Review could reach England for twelve months, when thousands who had read his accusations would never see our reply, and therefore would have forgotten or lost all interest in the subject, was sure of a temporary triumph, which would serve his malignant purpose, and as far as *he* could accomplish it, damn the fair fame of one whom he had determined to revile. But, as we said before, he is not unlikely for *us*, but late in the field: for not even the Readers of THE QUARTERLY can be such dupes as to suppose that all the Six Reviews which appeared before it were culled by fools and blockheads, who had uniformly praised what THE QUARTERLY *alone* condemns.

27.—We are next taxed with error in putting faith in the description of a Theatre at Athens, said by the Reviewer to be the pretended work of a person who never had any existence.—Be it so; we are answerable for no man's errors but our own. The reference to the description of the Theatre in question (made for the purpose of comparing it with those of Geraza) was clearly acknowledged at page 366 of the Travels, from a work recommended by Stuart, originally contributed to by Dr. Johnson, and published by the celebrated literary character, Nicholson, whose name, even when contrasted with those of Gifford, Barker, and Murray, the *Trio* who are united against us on this occasion. If the descriptions of the Theatre at Athens, and the Amphitheatre at Nismes, there referred to are wrong: we are not to blame. They were believed by the Editor of that publication to be right, and we had no means of knowing whether they were so or not; nor have we now, indeed, any better authority than the *assertions* of the Reviewer. But admitting this to be correct, we have only committed an error to which every man is liable, that of giving credit at one period to what is subsequently found not to have deserved it; and this we hope will be the case with all who may have placed any reliance on the accuracy or impartiality of this article of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

28.—On the subject of Mr. Burckhardt, Mr. Banks, and Messrs. Briggs and Co. who are all here joined together to make as formidable an array as possible, we shall merely repeat in this place that the Reviewer is as wrong as in every other part of his assertion; but these charges being rather of a moral than a critical nature, we reserve them for the last. So also of the account of the Ground Plan of Geraza, which we are said to have "pilfered" from Mr. Bankes. On all these points, there will be found Documentary Evidence to prove that the charges are not merely unfounded, but wilfully and gratuitously false.

29.—The *conjecture* regarding Abila, which is only corrected by a Greek Inscription taken home by Mr. Bankes from another place, after our separation, and another in Greek and Latin from Lord Bessborough's collection, of which we could know nothing, is of no importance. We merely mentioned this place in a paragraph "*probably* the Abila of Josephus" (p. 42.); and we are neither so ignorant nor so positive as to suppose, as this Reviewer evidently does, that it is impossible even in a conjecture to be wrong. We therefore pass over this immaterial point, and come to the ruins of Oumkais, which the Reviewer calls 'the consummation of Mr. Buckingham's blunders:" had he said "the consummation of the Reviewer's perversity" he would have been nearer the truth. Let us proceed.

30.—He begins by insinuating that we either did not know, or did not attach any value to Doctor Seetzen's account of this place:—for he says, "The ruins of Oumkais, he (Mr. Buckingham) gives us or those of Gamala. What *obliquity of intellect* could have led him to such a conclusion, when Doctor Seetzen had already given the place its right name, it is impossible even to conjecture"—To prove that we had neither obliquity of intellect nor of purpose, we shall shew the reader in what a candid and straightforward manner we entered on the enquiry, with a *full knowledge* that this was not considered to be the position of Gamala by the Maps, and that Dr. Seetzen had considered it to be Gadara. The passage which opens the dissertation on this subject in the Travels in Palestine is as follows—(page 419, 420.) "As the ruins here described are not immediately on the position generally assigned to Gamala on the Maps, and as the only person who has given any notice to the world of having visited them inclines to think they are those of Gadara,* it may be well to insert the description of the former place (Gamala) by the historian who was contemporary with its destruction by Vespasian, and who indeed himself fortified and fought in it." To this follows nearly twenty pages of investigation, comparison, and dissertation, on the relative claims of Gadara and Gamala, in which the following authorities are cited in favour of the decision to which this enquiry had led us: Josephus, Ptolemy, Grotius in his interpretation of a passage of the first as quoted by Dr. Hudson and Whiston the Translator, D'Anville on the site of Gamala, Cellarius, Reland in Palestina Illustrata, Pliny, and Cluverius,—each in several and various passages:—so that there was neither blindness nor obliquity in the search, for the Reviewer is unable to cite *one* solitary instance of misquotation among all these authorities, or to shew that we have misinterpreted or misunderstood any one of the various passages. And yet he has the impudence to say "He cites a number of second-hand passages, and they every one make against him;"—but instead of selecting even *one* of those authorities to *shew* that it made against us, he confines himself to a sweeping assertion of the most dogmatic and arrogant kind, by saying "The case is so clear that *it is hardly worth stating the grounds* of it as a question"—If this *were* so, he would have been too happy to have made it as clear to others as he pretends it is to himself; but his object is to blind those who can see and not to open the eyes of those who cannot. We cannot reprint these twenty pages of dissertation on the disputed claims of Gamala and Gadara, or we should gladly do so. All those, however, who can refer to the Travels themselves (and to such alone can this subject be of any interest) may then judge for themselves whether we have assumed without reason, argument, and authority, the decision to which we were led: or whether the unbacked assertion of a Reviewer, with a mere dash of his pen, is to be considered as sufficient to overturn a patient, candid, and impartial investigation of a question in which there could be no possible motive for preferring one decision to another.

31.—The Reviewer, after admitting that Dr. Seetzen was *wrong* in a conjecture that *he* had made about Gamala (without attaching any importance to *his* being in error), goes on to say of us "We cannot help feeling a sort of pity for a traveller who can have wandered through the singular sepulcre of Oomkais, and have bathed in its hot waters, unconscious that those were the *Tombs*, and this the *Bath of Gadara*. For, doubtless, (he continues), it was among these very tombs that the Demoniac of the Gospel resided, and that our Lord performed his miracle," &c. Who would not suppose from this, that the story of the Demoniac here alluded to was wholly unknown to us? or at least that no allusion had been made by us to that affecting narrative? Yet,—will the reader believe it?—this very dissertation on the disputed claims of Gamala and Gadara is closed by the following paragraph: "The account given of the habitation of the Demoniac, from whom the legion of devils was cast out *here*, struck us very forcibly, while we were ourselves wandering among rugged mountains and surrounded by tombs, still used as dwellings by individuals and whole families of those residing, here * A finer subject for the masterly expression of the passion or madness in all their violence, contrasted with the serenity of virtue and benevolence in HIM 'who went about doing good,' could hardly be chosen for the pencil of an artist? and a faithful delineation of the rugged and wild majesty of the mountain scenery here on the one hand with the still calm of the waters of the lake on the other, would give an additional charm to the picture.

32.—The last effort, and a sad failure it is, is to attach blame to us for not knowing at one period, what Mr. Bankes had subsequently discovered at another, with regard to Tarichea and Semak, neither of which we pretended to describe otherwise than as to the supposed position of one, and the actual bearing from Tiberias of the other. But the Reviewer is himself soon ashamed of such a feeble folly as this, and instantly corrects himself, by admitting that as these points were ascertained by a visit made *after* the period at which we wrote, no blame could attach to us for not being acquainted with them.

33.—The charge respecting the Plates has been answered before; and if it were "to provide *a retreat for conscience* but we abstained from particularizing which were original and which were not:" what must be the motive of the Reviewer for steering *equally* clear of all particular indication? Can it be a crime in the one, and a virtue in the other? The truth is that though the Reviewer has not succeeded in convicting us of misrepresentation in any *one* instance, he is himself without a retreat either for his conscience or reputation; for when he says that there is not *one* of these Plates that was made from Sketches taken on the spot, we *can* give him the "lie direct," to use his own elegant phrase, and tell him that ALL the Plates (with the exception *only* of the Ancient Plan of Jerusalem, which could not have been done by a modern hand) are original; that *fifteen* of the vignettes are from original Sketches, namely, Harbour of Alexandria—Tomb of Rachel—the Pass to Jericho—Crossing the Jordan—Arab Camp in Gilead—Arch of Geraza—Ionic Colonnade—Sarcophagi of Geraza—Bath on the Hieromax—View of Tiberias—Ruins of Capernaum—Basin on the Lake—Sarcophagi of Esdraelon—Mountains of Samaria—Castle of Sanhoo; —leaving nine to be divided among Le Bruyn, Maundrell, Pococke, and Casas, while many more of the originals sent home have been omitted altogether. The complaint urged by us as to some of the plates in Maundrell, evidently put into a later edition of his Book long after his death, was a well founded one, because these were not merely inaccurate, but bore no resemblance whatever to the places they were said to delineate; whereas, of the few that were selected by us to add to the original Sketches, they were avowedly chosen because of their fidelity, and notwithstanding what is said of Tyre and Jaffa, the only two places named, they are still the imperfect, the best views known to us of the places in question. The wilful falsehood of the assertion, that "the remaining views are only three or four," instead of *fifteen*, and the gratuitous assertion of what he could not possibly know, that none of these were sketched on the spot, is a finishing stroke to the arrogant pretentions of a Reviewer who affects to know as accurately what persons did not do, as what they did. The *amusing* instance, as it is called, of the description of a vessel with *three* masts, and reference to a vignette shewing a vessel with only two, merely proves the Reviewer's ignorance of what he wrote about. The description says "the vessel, small as it was had three masts, *two of them being fixed nearly at the extreme points of the frame*, and the principal one a little before the centre of the hull. On the *fore* and *mizen* masts were carried a *lateen sail*, exactly similar in *size* and *form* to those worn by the Egyptian jerms; and on the main mast were a square course, a topsail, and a topgallant sail, all fitted like the central sails in a polacca ship, and the mast rigged in the same way." Any one who will turn to the vignette will see that the headmost of the boats corresponds exactly with this description; there are two *lateen* sails (if the Reviewer knew what they meant) of a triangular form, at each extremity of the hull, with a small jib beyond the foremost one; and at the head of the jib, the upper extremity of a short mast taking at an angle of 45° is distinctly seen; the rest of the mast is hidden by the lateen sail; but because the dark stroke does not appear *through* the canvas, the Reviewer fancies there could be none intended. Yet he must known that in the finest sea pieces, whether in water colours or oils the square masses of white sails are often represented without any stroke to indicate a mast at all, or a line to pourtray the rigging, it being of course inferred that sails could not be supported without masts, nor these without ropes, and that the exact delineation of these is no more requisite in a small object, than the distinction of human hairs on the head of a miniature. There was a more striking inaccuracy in a view of the Lake of Tiberias (at p. 464). if this blind Reviewer could have seen it; for *there* a boat is introduced on a Lake, of which it is mentioned as one of the peculiarities, that no boat was to be seen over all its extent! This was a touch of the Engraver or some one else at home, where it is far from uncommon as we have understood, to have still greater liberties taken; but the general accuracy of the whole is still preserved.

34.—The closing sentence of the Reviewer is worthy of himself. He commences it with a blunder, by saying that "the Map is D'Anville's with all its errors. It being one of the least correct of the productions of that extraordinary genius." The Reviewer must have been reading the Prefaee when he wrote this, instead of looking at the Map itself;—In the Preface it is said "The *ancient* Map of Palestine is taken, with very trifling alterations, from D'Anville; is the most generally known and approved authority on this subject, and the most frequently refered to." Unfortunately, however, for the critical reputation of the Reviewer, this Map was thought by the Publishers unnecessary, and has not been engraved at all. The only Map issued with the Work is one that was wholly constructed from an original Book of Bearings and Distances, here in the Surveyor General's Office in Calcutta, and has a large portion of country and many places included in it wholly unknown to D'Anville or any other authority, as any one may see by comparing them together. Such a discovery was indeed worthy of the sagacity of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. Of the ground plan of the *ancient* Jerusalem from Josephus, we have before spoken; and should be glad to know *where* the Reviewer could direct us to find a better.

"Upon the whole, (says this writer,) we are compelled to say of this dull and tiresome volume, which we have gone through with more care than it deserved, that the plates (which he contends are not original) are worthy of the letter press (which he insinuates is also borrowed or stolen); and both of them of the author," (who, according to his own shewing, could have no just claim to *either!*)

"So much for Buckingham."

Had he said "Oh with his head" he would have given utterance probably to the inmost wishes of his heart. But, as it is, never was Bathos, or the Art of Sinking, more strikingly displayed "To begin with a blunder" was reserved, it would seem, as a distinction for Mr. Buckingham's Book! still, he had abundant room before him, in which to *redeem* his error. But, to begin with a blunder and *end with an absurdity* is a distinction of a higher kind, and reserved for Mr. Buckingham's Reviewer, who, having exhausted his store of learning, is reduced to the necessity of proving that his Author's text is not his own—and his embellishments still less so—but that nevertheless he alone is answerable for the demerits of *both!* "O! most lame and impotent conclusion." We have before us an exact picture of this wretched Critic in the Dunciad.

"He gnaw'd his pen, began deep thought to ponder,
"Sinking from thought to thought a vast profound:
"Plunged from his sense, but found no bottom there,
"Yet wrote and floundered on in mere despair."

We thought at first that we should have found the Reviewer too long continue a close analysis of so like his own ghost; but the specimens already given, and we have missed no one, but have gone on from paragraph to the order in which they follow each other, will have shewn that every portion of it can be refuted and put down almost without an effort. The Reviewers address themselves to general readers, whose attention not having been drawn to the subject, are led away by authoritative and dogmatic assertions, as if they were true. And because such *readers* cannot refute them, they may suppose them unanswerable. We have shewn that almost every sentence contains a specimen of false quotation, perverted reference, or known and wilful untruth. But having now disposed of the details of their contemptible criticism, if such stuff can deserve the name, we come at once to the great serious points of the accusations affecting moral character, which for *our own* sake, and not for theirs, we are bound to defend.

It is insinuated that we knew nothing of Arabic, and this is numbered among one of the qualifications that we had the good fortune to possess for such an undertaking. And if this were unfounded, we should of course stand convicted of wilful falsehood. The best answer to such an insinuation is perhaps the fact that we came from Aleppo all the way to Bagdad as an Arab, without servant, interpreter, guide, or assistant of any kind, through a country in which Arabic was the *only* language spoken: and there are persons at Bombay, Mocha, and even in this city, among which the Professor of Arabic, and the Secretary to the College of Fort William (if not still) we believe, as to our capacity at the period of arriving here (two years *after* this journey, and with disused and impaired a practical fluency in the language) to maintain a conversation with a native of Yemen, the part of Arabia in which the Arabic language is perhaps spoken in its greatest purity.

It is said that we have spoken in illiberal disparagement of Nathaniel Pearce; of whom we had only made mention to shew the *state of manners in Abyssinia*, as we had been told that Mr. Pearce, who left in Abyssinia by Mr. Salt,—as a common sailor—and therefore not to be *expected* either to read or write, any more than thousands of the bravest and best seamen in the British Navy—was held to be a prodigy of wisdom! This is what is called illiberal disparagement. Surely the REVIEWERS must suppose their readers fools.

The next important charge, which we purposely reserve for the last is, that of our having pilfered Mr. Bankes's Notes, Drawings, Plans, &c; of our having had our expenses paid by this same Mr. Bankes; and of the Reviewers having the *statement* of that gentleman, as well as the deposition on oath of his *servants* that these accusations were true. The assertion of dishonourable transactions on our part towards the House of Briggs and Co. in Alexandria, ought to have been reversed, for *their* behaviour was fully deserving that epithet; and as to the story of the Tartar who died on his way from Aleppo to Bagdad, it is quite new to us, and may or may not be true:—but we happen to have passed, up to the hour of his death, the friendship, good opinion, and esteem of the late lamented Mr. Rich of Bagdad, to whom the Tartar was said to be dispatched, and who subsequently was made acquainted with the most minute transactions between ourselves and Briggs and Co. on which both he and Mr. Bruce of Bunire to whom these explanations were made, never expressed but one opinion, that our conduct had been honourable and correct throughout, and there are many besides Mr. Bruce happily still alive to confirm what we say.

But to return to the transaction with Mr. Bankes, which is the main part of the whole; and is indeed almost the only thing worth *serious* notice in the whole Review, we shall give at length the Documents long since drawn and sent to England on that affair, which we hope will shew that person in his true colours and set the matter at rest for ever.

We must here intreat the indulgent forgiveness of those whose names will appear in our pages, as bearing testimony to the accuracy of the Documents in question; but however we may hold in contempt the critical confusion of the Quarterly Reviewer, who has even outdone himself in virulence and blindness in his pretended criticisms on a Work that he did not read to *understand* but purposely sat down to *decry*, we cannot remain silent under accusations that must, unanswered, go to throw *doubts* at least on our moral character. We shall have to request, therefore, the patient attention of all who think it of any value that we should be able to defend our reputation from the suspicion of dishonour, to the Documents that will follow this tomorrow, as a want of space obliges us to break of here to-day; and to their impartial judgment, we shall be willing to submit our case.

English Extracts.

EAST-INDIA REVENUE LAWS.

LETTER II.

SIR: I desire to make known to your Asiatic readers, that, by recent decision of the Board of Customs, *written papers*, imported into this country from India, are subject to a duty of £5 per cent., as *foreign manuscripts*.

This case was lately decided upon a package, addressed to a bookseller in Paternoster Row, containing the transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, intended for publication, and written by an *Englishman*, in the *English* language, and upon *English* paper.

I am not disposed to object to this decision of the Board of Customs, made, no doubt, in the full spirit, and to the very letter of an Act of Parliament; I merely wish to give it publicity in India; for, if followed up in all future cases of a like nature, every parcel of old letters, every book of accounts, or memorandums; nay, even the very dispatches of the East-India Company, will be equally liable to duty.

I am, Sir, &c.

A MERCANTILE OBSERVER.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY,—MAY 9, 1822.

Elective Peers of Scotland.—The following is a copy of Earl Rosebery's resolutions, which were agreed to in the House of Lords on Friday;

First—"That no person shall be intitled to vote for an elective Peer of Scotland unless he is the son, grandson, brother, or lineal descendant of a Peer of Scotland, and that any other person claiming to vote must produce the certificate of his claim being allowed by the House of Lords to the returning officer"

Second—"That the proper officer shall have the power of challenging persons, who present themselves to vote, as to their right of voting."

The King's visit to Scotland.—Mr Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, has had orders to get to Holyrood House to prepare it for a visit from the King for next year. Special directions were given him by his Majesty not to meddle with the room which was occupied by the Earl of Darnley, the husband of the unhappy Queen Mary; and we understand that a like interest has been expressed concerning a room in Edinburgh Castle, in which King James I (from whom it is well known the Brunswick family descended) was born—*London papers.*

The late Duel.—W. M. Borthwick, who was some time ago in the Sentinel newspaper office, has been indicted to stand trial at the approaching Circuit Court to be held in Glasgow "for their, by breaking into lockfast places

* "Vide a Letter of Dr. Seetzen to the Editor of *L'Ambigu*, inserted in Number 233 of that Work" ---*Note to the Travels in Palestine.*

* "And when he was come out of the ship immediately there met him out of the tombs a man with an unclean spirit who had his dwelling among the tombs; and no man could bind him, no, not with chains; because that he had been often bound with fetters and chains, and the chains had been plucked asunder by him, and the fetters broken in pieces: neither could any man tame him. And always, night and day, he was in the mountains, and in the tombs, crying, and cutting himself with stones. But when he saw Jesus afar off, he ran and worshipped him, and cried with a loud voice, and and said, What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of the most high God? I adjure thee by God, that thou torment me not."---*Note to the Travels in Palestine.*

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in the Sentinel newspaper office, Glasgow;" and which it is understood, led to the fatal duel wherein Sir. Alex. Boswell, of Auchinleck, lost his life.—It is said that Sir Alexander submitted the consideration of the whole affair, along with Mr. S.'s challenge to six gentlemen of known respectability, professing to be guided by their own decision: and these gentlemen having been equally divided in their opinions for and against a meeting with Mr. Stewart, she says, that since this was the case, he would give the casting vote, which was reserved to himself on that side, from which the laws of honour admitted of no alternative. On Tuesday the Earl of Rosslyn gave bail at Edinburgh for appearence, if called on, to stand trial for his connection in this affair. The Hon. M. Douglas, the other second, we understand, has also given bail for his appearance.

Her R. H. the Duchess of Clarence has miscarried with twins.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY,
MAY, 9 1822.

IRELAND.

[From the Dublin Evening Post of May 2.)

It is no longer doubtful that the country is returning to habits of tranquillity and order. In Kilkenny, eight persons have been tried under the insurrection acts and all acquitted. Mr. Scaly Townsend, the King's Counsel, after trial, addressed the prisoners in a most humane, as well as judicious speech. Character, he told them, was of the utmost moment in questionable cases; a doctrine which, we think, we have heard impugned from another quarter. In the course of his speech, he paid a most handsome compliment to the Roman Catholic clergy, who exerted themselves so laudably and honourably in supporting the laws of the country, and putting down sedition. He was happy, he said, in thus having it in his power to speak so of so respectable a body of gentlemen. Twenty such instances as this have occurred in the south of Ireland.

Lord Wellesley has displayed mercy as well as rigour. It is most gratifying to state, that a respite has been sent down to Limerick, to stay the execution of the thirteen persons convicted and sentenced to death at the last assizes. A few outrages have been recently committed in this county, but they are not of a kind to require insertion. It is plain that the insurrection is going out. Eight persons were tried at Tipperary under the insurrection act, and two (one of them a decent man) were convicted. Some slight disturbances have occurred, but nothing material.

FAMINE IN CLARE.

Government, we understand, have sent down queries to the country regarding the state of distress, the number of the destitute, the sums subscribed by the gentry, the sums sought for by loans from the Treasury, as well as with regard to the security, and the probable time of repayment. This intelligence we communicate with great satisfaction.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens to the following heart-rending detail. They have been furnished by the clergy and gentry of the respective baronies and parishes:—

Barony of Inchiquin.—Three thousand six hundred and nine individuals totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing. The number will be increased to 5000 in another month, with not the most remote prospect of repaying any thing given by way of loan.

Barony of Bunratty, Parish of Pheagh.—Five hundred and fifty-five persons requiring immediate assistance.—Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation: seven members of one family confined in typhus fever, without any means of support.

Parishes of Bunratty and Dromline.—Six hundred and sixty-seven inhabitants destitute of subsistence, or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

Parishes of Kilfintinan and Killeely.—One thousand two hundred and forty-seven in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom be able to repay a loan.

Parish of Finloy.—Contains eight hundred and seventeen persons, six hundred and ninety-six of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied, either gratuitously, or by labour, they must starve.

Parish of Kilnabula.—Six hundred have applied for immediate assistance, two-thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third able to purchase at reduced prices, and repay in harvest.

Barony of Clonlerdaw.—Thirteen thousand in actual want of food and seed potatoes.

Parishes of Kilmaley, Kilcorny, and Clonlisho.—Fifteen hundred requiring assistance: one-third in absolute want of food at present: one-third of the whole able to repay something.

Union of Quin.—Three thousand six hundred individuals at present in want of food, one-third only able to repay in harvest.

Half Barony of Tulla.—Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-two in absolute want of provisions, and have no means of purchasing, of whom three thousand two hundred and thirteen, would be able to repay something.

Barony of Ibrickane.—Five thousand, without any means whatever of purchasing food—this number will be considerably increased.

Baronies of Corcomroe and Burren.—Ten thousand; this number must increase as the season advances.

Clare Abbey.—Eleven hundred and seventy nine inhabitants have applied to the Committee for assistance, many of whom are reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time. On the door of this parish the following notice was found the Sunday previous to Easter. We give it verbatim, and with out any alteration in orthography, as we consider it, from its simplicity, a most powerful and pathetic appeal to humanity:

Good charitable quality."

"The poor Inhabitants of Clare is actily starving living on one meal in the day and tha same a bad meal, we are in hopes ye will doe something for us out of hand, we will actily Die with hunger if ye dont luke to us out of hand as them that has a little family must Rob before The die with hunger before their face, As the are half dead before."

In addition to the extracts above given we have heard several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their starving children, and having no other means of appeasing their hunger. The typhus fever, which is generally the companion of famine, has made its appearance in several parts of the country.

Extract of letter from Limerick, dated May 1, 1822.

"I am just returned from the County of Clare, where I have been since Friday; and to give an idea of the distress and misery of the lower order of the people is past my power; nor can you, or your good citizens in Glasgow, have the smallest conception of the sufferings of this unfortunate and neglected people. Suffice it to say, that all the accounts you have seen come far short of their real state of misery. Whole families are known to have existed for days without any other support than a few rotten potatoes picked out of the river, that were thrown from a vessel delivering a cargo at the port of Clare. These unfortunate beings have neither work, nor money, nor any hope, except from the humanity of the gentry that reside at home, but whose means are very inadequate to support the starving population of the country as far, however, as their means will permit, they are busily employed in providing meal, to sell at a moderate price, which they are in some measure able to effect by the subscriptions raised among themselves. There has been applications made to the owners of the soil, who are all absentees, and to Government for relief, but the result has not as yet been ascertained. The counties of Limerick, Galway, and Kerry, are nearly as bad; the principal cause of this is the failure of potatoe crop last year; and though there are great quantities of wheat, oats, and barley in the country, the poor have no money to purchase, and any little that is collected in charity or otherwise goes but a short way in providing food for such a number as absolutely require it. The county of Clare is not disgraced by the outrages committed by Captain Rock's partizans, who it is well known are much inclined to mischief as ever, and will, I fear, commence with fresh vigour when the potatoes are planted, for any arms which have been surrendered are found to be quite unserviceable; and by this shew of returning to peceable habits they are merely attempting to deceive the Government. It would be extremely advisable that the absentee land-holders should return and exert themselves to the utmost in alleviating the misery so prevelent in every quarter and as for the Government, they have no choice but either to feed the people or fight them; for I am much afraid ere summer is over many thousand of these poor miserable people will die of actual want, in spite of every exertion made by the humane and benevolent residing on the spot."

Ilchester jail is, it seems, to be pulled down and a new one to be erected on a more appropriate site; and the materials of the present prison sold.

DUEL BETWEEN THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

We are authorised to state, a meeting took place this morning, between the Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham, accompanied by Lord Lyncdoch and Sir W. Williams Wynn in consequence of words used by the former at the Bedfordshire County Meeting. Both parties fired together, at the distance of twelve paces on a word given, but without effect when the Duke of Buckingham observing that the Duke of Bedford fired into the air, advanced to his Grace, and remarking, that for that reason the thing could go no further, said "My Lord Duke, you are the last man I wish to quarrel with; but you must be aware that a public man's life is not worth preserving unless with honour." Upon which the Duke of Bedford declared, "Upon his honour that he meant no personal offence to the Duke of Buckingham, nor to impute to him any bad or corrupt motive whatever." The parties then shook hands, and the whole business was terminated most satisfactorily.

On Saturday, the 11th May, Mr. Hase, the Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, gave notice at the Stock Exchange, that all persons who had declared their dissent to receive new 4 per Cent. Stock in lieu of their Navy 5 per Cents. might, on giving the Bank four days' notice, receive the amount of their stock in money, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from the 5th of January last to the day for payment.

THE COURIER.

APRIL 19TH.

SHIP OWNERS' PETITION.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Ship Owers of London,

Showeth,—That your Petitioners have seen with the utmost alarm that Bills have been introduced into your Hon. House, to relax the provisions of the Navigation Acts of the 12th, 13th, and 14th of Charles II., to the extent of admitting the importation into the United Kingdom of the productions of every part of the world, from any part of the world, without regard to place of their growth or production, provided only that the importation from the last place of shipment be made in British vessels.

That your petitioners have ever been taught to consider, and their own experience has strengthened the conviction, that the British navigation laws are admirably calculated to promote the dearest and most essential interests of this country; and they consider them, also, to be strictly consistent with justice since it is no more than reasonable that islands like Great Britain and Ireland, which depend for their safety and prosperity upon their marine, should so regulate their intercourse with other nations as to secure to themselves the means of efficiently supporting it, which they confidently believe can only be done by retaining the whole of the carrying trade with States which have no ships of their own, as well as that portion of the carrying trade with other countries, which, in their intercourse with this kingdom, those countries are unable or unwilling to carry on in their own ships.

That this principle has now been acted upon for upwards of two centuries, and with the aid of our free constitution has, under Providence, raised this kingdom to unequalled prosperity and power. Your petitioners, therefore, cannot but look upon any departure from it—not called for by some imperious necessity—as a most dangerous experiment.

That the proposed relaxation is decidedly of that character, and although it is admitted by the authors of the bills to be impossible "to calculate with certainty all its bearings and consequences," yet they bring it forward without, as your petitioners conceive, any adequate necessity. The promoters of the measure assert, it is true, that it would "be easily susceptible of modification, should circumstances hereafter arise to render such modification essential to the protection of any of the great objects which every consideration of the national safety and power imposes the duty of inflexibly maintaining;" but your petitioners trust that your Hon. House will rather forbid this dangerous experiment than trust to the chance of being able to rectify the error hereafter, which must be a work of the greatest uncertainty, and would doubtless involve this country in difficult discussions with any foreign state that might be reaping the advantage so needlessly offered to them.

That your petitioners beg to state to your Honourable House, that they are well aware of the many impediments and hardships in which our commercial intercourse with foreign nations has been involved; but these, they conceive, have arisen rather out of the number and complexity of our laws, than from the principle of them: and although the evil consequences have, on many occasions, been mitigated by the considerate interposition of his Majesty's Government, they have in numerous instances operated with severity upon merchants and ship-owners, and involved innocent parties in serious embarrassment and loss. But your petitioners beg humbly to suggest, for the consideration of your Honourable House, whether every difficulty of this nature might not be effectually removed by that consolidation and simplification of the numerous laws relating to foreign trade, which your petitioners are happy to see is in progress; and by regulations for admitting to entry the productions of Asia, Africa, and America, when brought from other countries than those of their growth or production, to be warehoused for re-exportation only.

That, assuming the opinion to be well founded, that if the principle of the navigation laws were to be relaxed as proposed by the said bills, importations of the productions of the several parts of the world would not take place to any considerable or injurious extent, then your petitioners would humbly submit to your Honourable House, that there is no sufficient necessity for breaking down that long established principle; but if, on the contrary, such indirect importations should occur to a considerable extent, then, in fact, the effect would be, to transfer a great portion of the benefits of our navigation and warehousing systems from this country to the ports of Holland and the Netherlands, as your petitioners feel confident would be the case, and the consequences could not fail to be of the most injurious description.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly entreat, that your Honourable House will not sanction a departure from the long established and hitherto highly cherished policy of the British navigation code, your petitioners being satisfied that the purpose of improving the general foreign trade of the country may be much more effectually attained by the means which they have suggested; and, above all, that your Honourable House will not entertain the idea, that the evils which would arise from the relaxation of the navigation laws, as proposed by the said bills, could easily, if ever, be repaired; your petitioners being firmly convinced, that as the benefits of the present system have been great and lasting, so would the mischiefs resulting from any material departure from it prove to be most disastrous and irremediable. And your petitioners will ever pray.

London, April 15th 1822.

VARIETIES.

The fashionable mode of pronouncing the word "WOUND."—Would not the euphony of our language be greatly improved by pronouncing the following words terminating like "wound," in the same *Walkerian manner?* (*Woond &c.*)

As I was *bounding round* the *mound* I *found* a *hound* lying on the *ground*. I give him a *pound* of *sound* meat, but the cur gave me a *profound wound*. As his noise *resounded* through the *boundless* space, *sounds* I exclaimed, by what am I *surrounded?*

TWENTY-SEVENTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
MONDAY, 12, AUGUST 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5765 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rupees.
Nos. 788 3036 4304 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rupees each.
Nos 63 557 848 997 1804 2263 2685 3176 3244 3258 3661 3845 3926 3937 4368 4631 4782 4990 5268 5334 5415 5810 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rupees each.

ERRATUM IN THE PRINTED LIST OF THE 1ST DAY'S DRAWING.

For No. 3726 read 3796.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
WEDNESDAY, 14, AUGUST 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5417 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1776 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos 3045 3288 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rs. each.
Nos. 187 351 729 1173 1866 1999 2436 2444 3226 3242 3282 3345 4867 5576 5899 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

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